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Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

REGD. NO. B.1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

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VOL. XXIII NO. 14 BOMBAY THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1935 TWELVE PAGES

Stage Set For All-Parties' Conference?

SASTRI'S NEW MISSION

Congress Leaders Seek His Assistance For Unity Formula

CONGRESS WAR PLANS AGAINST J.P.C.

(From Our Correspondent).
POONA CITY, Jan. 16.

The sky is becoming clearer, and developments may soon set the stage for an All-Parties Conference.

This is the inference I have arrived at from authentic political information I have so far gathered.

INVITATION TO SASTRI.

I understand on reliable authority that several influential leaders from the Congress, including the President, Babu Rajendra Prasad are in communication with Liberal leaders, prominent amongst them being the Rt. Hon. Sriniwas Sastri, inviting the assistance of the latter in evolving a formula, that may with the consent of all concerned, replace the J. P. C. scheme of reforms.

The impetus to such a welcome attitude on the part of the Congress seems to have been derived from the Liberals' attitude towards the J. P. C. Report as unmistakably evinced from the Liberal Federation session.

Mr. Sastri seems to be the central figure in the whole show.

SAFEGUARDS IN J.P.C. SCHEME

In Line With Policy Of Exploitation, Says Bihar M. L. C.

PATNA, Jan. 16.

The Bihar Council resumed discussion on the Joint Parliamentary Committee's report.

Mr. Manindranath Mukherjee (Indian Mining Federation) asserted that the genesis of all the administrative and commercial safeguards was to be found in the British policy of exploitation. He asked whether the mockery of self-Government proposed in the report was worth the high price they were being asked to pay to maintain the new constitutional machinery.

Mr. Nandkumar Ghose protested against the proposal treating Chota Nagpur as a partially excluded area.—A. P.

RAJEN BABU TO VISIT AGRA

NEW DELHI, Jan. 16.

Seth Achal Singh of Agra came to see Babu Rajendra Prasad this morning and fixed up a programme for Rajen Babu in Agra.

Accordingly after finishing his programme in Delhi Rajen Babu will leave Delhi on the morning of January 21 for Aligarh. He leaves Aligarh the same evening to reach Agra City at 9-20 p.m. On January 22 he leaves Agra for Tundla by motor and leaves Tundla by train in the afternoon, reaching Patna at 6-33 a.m. in the morning of January 23.

Babu Rajendra Prasad went to see Sardar Patel this morning, who came here last night by Frontier Mail and had some talk with him.—United Press.

DELHI'S ADDRESS TO RAJEN BABU

NEW DELHI, Jan. 16.

The address of welcome that the citizens of Delhi propose to accord to Babu Rajendra Prasad will be given to him at the Queen's Garden on the 20th and not the 17th as Rajendra Babu will be too busy to accept it earlier than the 20th instant.—United Press.

The Mysore Durbar is seriously contemplating the installation of a Central Radio station in Bangalore. The city councils of Bangalore and Mysore have supported the scheme.

Disciplinary Action Against Rebels

CONGRESS CABINET FRAMES RULES

Informal Talks On C. P. Board's Policy In Assembly

After four and a half hours' discussion, the Working Committee Meeting was adjourned till to-day (Thursday) noon.

Disciplinary Rules

The Working Committee considered at great length, the various interpretations put by the different Congress Committees on the New Constitution, and framed several disciplinary rules to be applied against the deliberate disregard of the Congress Rules, or in the event of embezzlement of Congress Funds.

Congress Parliamentary Policy

It is understood that the Working Committee Members had informal consultation with Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, regarding the Assembly Presidentship and the Congress Parliamentary policy in the Assembly, in general.

Parliamentary Board Meeting

The Congress Parliamentary Board meets to-day (Thursday) at the residence of Doctor M. A. Ansari, at 4 p.m.

NEW DELHI: Jan. 16.

Dr. Ansari's residence (1, Darya Ganj), after the lapse of years, has again become the venue of the Congress Working Committee meeting, where momentous issues, which await solution, are being discussed.

It was in the year 1931 that the Congress Working Committee met last in Dr. Ansari's residence to discuss terms of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETS:

Again in 1934-'35 when the Congress has decided to take to Parliamentary activities, it is in Dr. Ansari's house that the course of the Congress Parliamentary action and the policy of the Congress are being shaped.

The Congress Working Committee met at Dr. Ansari's place of residence at 2 p.m. to-day, under the presidency of Babu Rajendra Prasad.

Among those present, were:—Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Dr. Ansari, Mrs. Naidu, Acharya Kripalani, Dr. Syed Mahmud, Sardar Sardul Singh, Mr. Rajagopalachariar, Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande and Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai attended the meeting on special invitation.

NEW CONSTITUTION AT WORK.

Discussions, it is understood, centred round the New Constitution of the Congress, in the working of which various difficulties have been pointed out by some Provincial Congress Committees.

The difficulties referred to by the Congress bodies have mainly arisen due to want of correct interpretation of the Constitution.

DISCUSSIONS "IN CAMERA."

The Working Committee, which was holding a prolonged sitting adjourned at 5 p.m. for a short while for tea, after which the discussion was resumed "in camera."

It is understood that the whole of to-day was devoted to scrutinise the representations that have been received from the various Provincial Committees.

Sind, Andhra, Central Provinces and one or two other Congress Provinces have made representations pointing out the difficulties of holding the election under the New Constitution.

The new Congress Constitution, as adopted at the Bombay Session of the Congress, lays down:—

"No Member is eligible for election, unless he has put in 6 months' manual labour."

It is learnt that the Working Committee is considering the desirability of making some temporary working arrangement for the election of Members to the All-India Congress Committee in Bengal, United Provinces and Karnatak.

Mr. Bhulabha Desai, who was specially invited to attend the Working Committee meeting left the meeting after tea.

It is understood that the Working Committee Members had formal consultation with Mr. Desai regarding the desirability or otherwise of setting up a candidate by the Congress for the presidentship of the Assembly, and also on the general line of action to be adopted in the Assembly.

The decision on these questions will finally be taken by the Parliamentary Board tomorrow and the day-after.

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION.

The Working Committee at its meeting to-day passed a resolution condoling the deaths of Mr. Abhyankar and Mr. Gidwani, which runs thus:—

"The Working Committee places on record, its heartfelt sorrow at the sudden and premature death of Mr. Abhyankar and Acharya Gidwani. It records its appreciation of the great services they rendered, and the sacrifices they made, for the cause of the country. It conveys its sincere sympathy and condolence to the families of the deceased in their sad bereavement."—United Press.

DISCIPLINARY RULES AGAINST REBELS

NEW DELHI: Jan. 16.

The Working Committee sat altogether for 6 hours and after passing the condolence resolution on the sad death of Mr. Abhyankar, it discussed various questions arising out of the New Constitution referred to it by various Provincial Congress Committees.

It also passed the Disciplinary Rules under the Congress Constitution as amended at the Bombay Congress Session.

Under these Rules, the Working Committee is empowered to take disciplinary action against any committee of the Congress, or any Member of the Congress Executive Committee, or elected Congress Committee, who deliberately acts or carries on propaganda against the official programme and decisions of the Congress. In the case of committees of the Congress, disciplinary action may be the supersession of such committees and such further action against the offending individual

(Continued on Page 10.)

SAAR BOMBSHELL FOR GENEVA

GENEVA, Jan. 16.

A bombshell was dropped when it was learned that the reason why the League Council meeting was postponed was, because France raised the question of demilitarisation of Saar, as, according to the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles, all German territory on the left bank of the Rhine must be demilitarised.

France also claims that dimilitarisation composes the destruction of strategic railways besides all installations for unloading troop trains.—Reuter.

FOR RETURN OF SAAR

Germany Demands League To Fix An Immediate Date

GENEVA, Jan. 16.

Speculation is rife regarding the last-minute postponement of the League Council meeting in the afternoon at which it was intended to decide that Saar should finally be handed back to Germany.

Desire was expressed in official circles to make the basis of agreement as broad as possible.

It is probable that the Council will meet to-morrow.—Reuter.

Postponement Of League Council

BERLIN, Jan. 16.

Germany has sent a strong demand to the League to fix an immediate date for the return of Saar to Germany and the evacuation of troops according to an unofficial source.

An official statement, however, states that Krull, German Consul-General at Geneva, in the course of an interview with Baron Aloisi did not formulate demands but emphasised that it was essential to shorten the transitional period as far as possible so that Germany could assume authority in Saar within a month.

It is felt in Germany that there can be no reason for any delay and that Germany is now in a position to insist her rights wthout asking concessions from anyone.—Reuter.

MAHATMA AND M.L.A.'s CONFUSED

The Battle Of Clocks In Delhi

(From Our Special Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, Jan. 16.

Mahatma Gandhi is reported to have expressed himself confused for sometime after his arrival in Delhi by the conflict of time between the Standard Time and the local time. He heard from the people some of whom mentioned Standard Time while others the local time or the Willingdon Time or Delhi Time or Lilac Time. He wondered what all this meant and so has the difficulty been caused to numerous visitors to Delhi who have found themselves upset in their engagement by half an hour's difference between the two times.

M. L. A.s FOLLOW SUIT

However, for another fortnight this state of affairs will continue and the Assembly members too will have their share of experience of this state of confusion Their rules of business provide that the Assembly shall ordinarily meet at 11 a. m. Hitherto it meant Standard Time but the Assembly Department as a limb of the Government of India has adopted the local time. The rules remain unaltered and it is presumed by the Assembly Department that when they will ask the members to attend the Assembly at 11 it will mean the local time corresponding to 10/30 Standard Time which means the Assembly members must correct their watches till the middle of February. It is a moot point whether the Assembly Rules will require to be amended mentioning that 11 a m will in the meantime be adopted by the Government of India whether it be Standard Time or local time.

ANSARI'S CALL TO CONGRESS M.L.A's

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 16.

To attend the meeting on the 17th of new members of the Legislative Assembly elected on the Congress ticket called by the Secretary, Parliamentary Board, Mr. Iswar Saran and others left for Delhi to-day.

The object of the meeting is to chalk out future programme and policy to be followed in the Assembly and consider the election of the president.

Dr. Ansari, Chairman of the Parliamentary Board, is understood to have written to members of his party urging them to attend without fail the coming session of the Assembly even if it means some inconvenience.—A. P.

Sastri Interviews Brabourne

Talks Centre Round J. P. C. Scheme

Government Out To Rally The Moderates?

Mr. Srinivasa Sastri who arrived in Bombay on Monday, had an interview with Lord Brabourne, Governor of Bombay, on Wednesday.

The talk lasted for an hour, and had, it is understood, much political significance. The topic of conversation chiefly centred on the attitude of the Liberals against the J. P. C. Scheme.

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Jan. 16.

Mr. Sastri had been to Bombay on Monday last and left for Madras only this afternoon.

Mr. Sastri during his short stay in Bombay had extensive talks with Liberal leaders there. It is understood that he also met the Aga Khan, whose main complaint seems to be that the memorandum submitted by the British Indian Delegation to the J. P. C. did not get the expected amount of support in India, and also that if only the Congress had supported the Memorandum, they would have carried the day.

The Liberal decision is reported to have caused a flutter in official dovecotes.

The line of dauntless opposition, almost amounting to total rejection of the J. P. C. reforms struck by the Liberals at the recent Federation Session is reported to have weighed much with the Government who are believed now to be on the lookout for a workable formula to appease the country-wide unrest in this respect.

Mr. Sastri was granted an interview by Lord Brabourne, Governor of Bombay, this afternoon.

The interview is reported to have lasted about an hour, in the course of which, important political discussions of far-reaching importance are believed to have taken place.

What the exact nature of this talk was, is indeed difficult to say; but it is almost certain that Mr. Sastri must have put before His Excellency frankly what he thinks of the scheme.

To summarise, the whole situation tends to prepare the stage for convening an All-Parties' Conference which seems the only way out of the impasse.

Mr Sastri was met by many friends and admirers at Poona Station on his way to Madras.

Plans To Stabilise U. S. Cotton Exports

GOVERNMENT MOVE FOR RECIPROCAL TRADE PACTS

(Special Cable to "Chronicle.")

NEW YORK: Jan. 16.

It is understood that the U.S. A. Government is sounding a note of warning to several leading foreign cotton-consuming countries for the conclusion of the reciprocal trade pacts including the one for the stabilization of the American cotton exports.

It is also reported that the Government intends to suggest to the coming Brazilian Mission the desirability of limiting their cotton trade expansion, whereas the entrance of the Brazilian coffee is facilitated.

Washington advices tentatively decided to fix the 1935 crop quota to 12,000 tax-free bales

Roosevelt Declines To Discuss

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.

President Roosevelt declined to discuss monetary questions pending the Gold Clause decision.

Asked if the Government was using Stabilisation Fund in Foreign Exchange Market, President suggested that the query would be directed to the Treasury indicating, however, that reply would not be forthcoming.—Reuter's Special.

TELEGRAMS TO LHASA

Line Interrupted

BOMBAY, Jan. 15.

Due to the Lhasa line being interrupted, the Chief Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office, states that telegrams to and from Lhasa are subject to considerable delay.—A.P.

ALLEGED GOVT. CIRCULAR

Gandhiji's Village Re-Construction Scheme Echo In Assembly

ASAF ALI DEMANDS COPY

NEW DELHI, Jan. 16.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Leader of the Opposition in the Assembly, visited the Assembly Department to-day and had a look round the Chamber and party rooms and library and made enquiries regarding accommodation provided for his party members. The Congress members, who have already arrived here, held preliminary talks to-day, which will be continued to-morrow, when Mr. Satyamurthi and others arrive.

The question of the chairmanship of the Assembly till the election of the President, will be decided by the Viceroy to-day or to-morrow. The chances are that, if Sir Cowasji Jehangir is able to come, he will be appointed Chairman and failing him Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhry.

OVER 300 QUESTIONS

Over 300 questions have already been given notice of, the Congress members claiming a large share of it. The question of the alleged Government circular to local Governments in connection with Gandhiji's Village reconstruction scheme will be raised by Mr. Asaf Ali, who will ask for a copy of the circular to be placed on the Assembly table. Mr. Mohanlal Saxena is expected to raise the question of detenus and ask for facilities for members of the Assembly to visit the Andamans to see conditions there for themselves. Some members have raised the question of publication of the full report of Mr. Menon on the Zanzibar question. Mr. Mohamed Anwarul Azim is expected to ventilate certain grievances of his division, especially regarding the employment of Bengalee Muslims.

FOR RURAL UPLIFT

Mr. Asaf Ali, Mr. Shamlal and Mr. V. V. Giri have each sent in a string of questions. Mr. Giri's questions relate to Railway affairs in which he has a special interest in view of his connection with the Railwaymen's Federation.

Many resolutions have also been given notice of, their number at present exceeding two dozens. A number of them relate to agricultural classes and the need for their uplift.

Syed Abdulla Haroon urges the earry separation of Sind.

Mr. Giri suggests the abolition of death penalty immediately.—A P

STOP PRESS.

GENEVA & SAAR.

PARIS: Jan. 16.

Compromise, it is reported, will be reached at Geneva, whereby March 1, will be provisionally fixed for Germany to take over Saar conditionally, on the outstanding questions being settled.—Reuter.

WINDFALL FOR CHURCHILL.

(SPECIAL CABLE).
LONDON, Jan. 16.

Lord Riddell left 18,39,000 sterling.

The bequests include a thousand each to Messrs. Lloyd George and Churchill. He left the residue property, one-third each to the Newspaper Press Fund, the Royal Free Hospital and the other third for Printers pensions, and law charities. 74,000 is paid in estate duty.

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1 Anna Per Word.
Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.

To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Godly Brahmin Doctor intends marriage with Brahmin or any caste bride or widow; rich and educated preferred. Write or see 12 to 2. Dr. Ravishanker. Girgaum Madhavashram, Room 10, Bombay. (3531).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted immediately either a lady or gentleman to teach Urdu for the films. Those acquainted with the films need only apply Box No. 3532 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Urgently, Weaving-Master-Mistry up-country Mills. Salesmen for Electrical apparatuses. Independent Correspondent-Typist-Salesman for Indent Office. Apply stating minimum salaries with certificates. Box No. 3530 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted A Graduate For The Correspondence Branch. Apply stating terms before 25th instant. S T. Pandya, Ag Chief Officer, Broach Municipal Borough, Broach. (9512)

Wanted One Female Manager For an Insurance Office on a decent salary. Preference will be given to a Brahmin lady from a respectable family. For particulars, write to Box No. 9515, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted: (i) One B.A., B.T. strong in English and general knowledge having teaching experience able to take up Matriculation classes. (ii) One B.A., having teaching experience able to teach English Mathematics and Sanskrit to higher classes. Please apply stating age, caste, qualifications, previous experience, games activities, etc., to: Radheylal Aggarwal, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, Bunder Road, Karachi. (9501).

14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

To Let—To Vegetarian Hindus, very neat, modern flats, Raval Building, near Tilak Bridge, Dadar. Rents Rs. 55 to 70. Opportunity for lovers of clean surroundings. (3492).

27. HOTELS.

Hotel India, Connaught Place, New Delhi.—Home Comforts. Excellent Food. Efficient Service. Indian and European Catering, Sanitary Bath Rooms. Phone 2061. (9527).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted—Candidates for Electrical Engineering Classes. Hostel available. The Principal, British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind). (3509).

73. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted—A Chief Agent for the Hindustani Bima Co., Ltd. (Estd: 1914), for Hyderabad, Mysore and Central Provinces. Liberal First Year's Commission renewal and Office allowances. Influential gentlemen of successful insurance career need only apply with particulars about past experience and business guaranteed. Security and good references essential. Apply Hindustani Bima Co., Ltd., 14, McLeod Road, Lahore. (9505).

Wanted—Agents for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Edition for Poona Camp and City. Apply for terms to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

Wanted agents on decent salary and commission for the sale of medicines. Only those having experience need apply. Steno House Agency, Amritsar. (9474)

Wanted—Some Influential Stockists and Selling Agents for Perfumery Goods and Patent Medicines. Pay Rs. 120, plus Commission. Apply for terms to:—J.D. & Co., P.O. Box No. 10005, Calcutta. (3504).

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Sezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda Mysore, Anantaput, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

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Matheran	Nerul	Navsari
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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

76. TRADE FORECASTS.

Golden Opportunity to Earn money. Success guaranteed. No chance of losing money. Trial Forecasting given free. Come and have a trial at the Master Cotton Reporters. Dwarkadas Mansion, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. (3533).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Crosswords English Professional Solutionist offers concise solutions to Crosswords. Unsuitable alternatives weeded out with full explanatory notes. Fee Re. 1/- each solution From Advertiser Post Box 519, Bombay. (3528).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of—

(i) 1850 tons of hot asphalt for surface dressing and grouting of roads;

(ii) 230 tons of Cold Bitumen Emulsion;

(iii) 1370 tons of Gas Coke;

(iv) 1550 brass of coarse sand; and

(v) 400 brass of fine Juhu sand, will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, the 28th January, 1935.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rupee one each to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. City Engineer, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 15th January, 1935.
9525

Legal Notices

Re: Estate of BHICAIJI NANABHOY MARSHALL .. Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed BHICAIJI alias BHICAIJEE alias BHICKAIJI alias BHICKAIJEE alias BHIKAIJI, alias BHIKHAIJI alias BHIKHAIJEE, wife of Nanabhoy Bomonshaw Marshall alias Nanabhai Bomonsha Marshall, deceased, who died at Bombay on or about the 21st day of March, 1934, and letters of Administration de bonis non of whose estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the 26th day of October, 1934, to Maneckji Nanabhoy Marshall and Burjor Nanabhoy Marshall, of Bombay, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrators at the Office of their Attorneys Messrs Dastur and Co., at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Administrators will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

Dated this 16th day of January, 1935.

A. B. SUTARIA,
for Messrs Dastur and Co.,
Administrators Attorneys,
Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road,
Fort, Bombay.
9522

ANNUAL READING

One year Monthly details, Rs. 2. Weekly details, 1 year Rs. 10. Correct answers for 5 questions Re. 1. V. P. As. 4. Send copy of Horoscope or time and date of birth or of writing letter and approximate age. HANUMAN JOTHISHA OFFICE, Tiruttani, S. India.

Public Notices

THE LATE MR. KAIKOBAD B. MARZBAN MEMORIAL.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held at the Capitol Theatre, Waudby Road, Fort, on Sunday, the 20th January, 1935 at 10 a.m. (S.T.) on the occasion of the unveiling of the bust of the late MR. KAIKOBAD B. MARZBAN, the Hon. Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia presiding.

Friends and admirers of the late Mr. K. B. Marzban and the past and present pupils of the Bharda New High School are cordially invited to attend at the function. Arrangement has also been made for ladies.

H. D. BANAJI,
Jt. Hony. Secretary.
9524

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by a Consent Decree, dated 20th September, 1934, in Suit No. 1215 of 1934, filed in the High Court of Bombay, wherein our clients, the WALLACE FLOUR MILLS CO., LTD., were the Plaintiffs and (1) Seth Onkarmal Chunilal, (2) Seth Rajpal and (3) Hatimbhai Fidahussein Sandalwalla, carrying on business under the name of Onkarmal Flour Mills, Co., at Ujjain were the Defendants the said Defendants their servants and Agents were perpetually restrained from infringing our clients' Langar Chhap or Anchor Brand Trade Mark and from selling, offering for sale or disposing of any flour (not being manufactured by our clients) in gunny bags or other receptacles having stamped or imprinted thereon any imitation of our clients' said trade mark or in any gunny bags or receptacles got up in a manner calculated or intended to pass off or to enable others to pass off such flour as or for the goods of our clients and the said Defendants were permitted to use their own trade mark known as "Treekem Brand" only if it was prominently stamped with the words "Treekem Brand" or "Treekem Chhap." By the said Decree the said Defendants were directed not to stamp or print on their gunny bags (a) the words "the Onkarmal Flour Mills" in a semi-circle and (b) a diamond or the letters "O. M." or any other combination of letters, containing the letter or mark "O" therein nor to make any addition or alteration to the "Treekem Brand" mark which would make a colourable imitation of our clients' said "Langar Chhap" or "Anchor Brand" trade mark.

All persons are warned against infringing our clients' said "LANGAR CHHAP" or "ANCHOR BRAND" Trade Mark or making any unauthorised or illegal use thereof.

Bombay dated this 15th day of January, 1935.

KANGA & CO.,
Attorneys for The Wallace Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
9523

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.,

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW WITH OUT-HOUSES GARAGES, ETC., SITUATE AT WARDEN ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram & Madan, Attorneys for Shantabai, daughter of Surajmal Harnandrai the legal guardian of the person and property of Shrinivas Surajmal, a minor pursuant to the Judge's Order dated the 11th December, 1934, made by the High Court in the matter of the Guardians and Wards Act VIII of 1890 and in the matter of the said minor, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will (TO-DAY) THURSDAY, the 17th January, 1935, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Pension and Tax land now redeemed together with the bungalow outhouses, garages kitchen and other buildings standing thereon situate at Warden Road, admeasuring about 8334 square yards, bearing Municipal D Ward No. 3524(1) and Old Street No. 41 and New Street No. 53 and bounded on the North by the passage of the Agiary of the late Hormusji Dadabhoy beyond which is the property of Mr. Bomonji Dinshaw Petit known as Chateau Petit on the South and East by the property of Pallonji Framji Mehta and others and on the West by Warden Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram & Madan, Attorneys at their office at 94, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan. 15.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Names.	Latest Prices.
Wiluna Gold Corporation Ord.	£3. 3.0
London Tin Corporation Ltd.	0.12. 1½
Turner and Newall	2.17. 3.
Associated Electric Industries	1. 5. 3.
Attock Oil	0. 9. 0
Associated Portland Cement	2. 3.0
Electric Supply Corporation	2.18. 0.
Ooregum Gold Mining Preferred	0.18. 9.
Beira Railways	0.17. 3.
County of London Elec. Supply Ord.	2.19. 3
Marconi International Marine	1.15. 6.
Calendar's Cable and Constn. Co	3. 9.6.
General Electric Ord.	2.10. 3.
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves	4.11.10½
L. M. and S. Rly. 4 p.c. G'tee Pref.	86.10. 0
International Rlys. of C. America	dol. 4.50
Malayalam Plantations	1.16. 6.
British Burma Petroleum	0. 5. 6
Soudan Plantation Syndicate Ord.	1.15. 0.
British S. Africa (Chartered)	1. 2. 6.
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0.10. 1½
Indian Copper Corporation Ord.	0. 2. 7½
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0. 6. 1.70% p.a.

Market:—Firm.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

	bales.
Khandesh	1,591
Central India	857
Barsi-Nugger	1,178
Hyderabad-Gaorani	102
Berar	1,938
Central Provinces	460
Dhollera	840
N. W. Provinces	99
Rajputana	180
Sind-Punjab	3,786
Compta-Dharwar	6
Western-Northaerns	31
Egyptians	244
Total Cotton	11,612
	cwts
Wheat	3,644
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	146
Gingellyseed	378
Poppyseed	4
Groundnuts	8,402
Castorseed	1,835
Rice	54,542
Myrabollams	487
Cottonseed	16,997
Mowraseed	44
Gram	3,825
Joowar	99
Barley	539
Bajree	1,536
	tons.
Coal	333

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF SANTPRASAD BUNGALOW AT KHAR.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the insolvent Moreshwar Motabhoy Ajinkya and with the consent and concurrence of the first Mortgagee Mr. Hiralal Mulchand and of the second Mortgagees Messrs. Bhogilal Bhaidas Kampani and others, Messrs. Crawford & Co., will sell by public auction on site at Khar on Sunday, 20th January 1935 at 5-0 P.M. (S.T.) the right, title and interest of the insolvent abovenamed and of the said first and second Mortgagees in the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land, admeasuring 1322 sq. yds. and at Khar Danda Bombay Suburban District and bearing Plot No. 406 of Scheme No. VII together with the bungalow standing thereon and bounded on the North by Plots Nos. 404 and 405, on the East by Linking Road, on the South by 14th Road and on the West by Plot No. 407.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha
O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE To Japan Via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer		Arrival		Departure	
Belgium	Maru	13th	Jan.	17th	Jan.
Tofuku	,,	7th	,,	19th	,,
Ume	,,	15th	,,	20th	,,
Argun	,,	8th	,,	23rd	,,
Kifuku	,,	14th	,,	28th	,,
Shinnoh	,,	23rd	,,	7th	Feb.
Manyo	,,	26th	,,	16th	,,
Hokushin	,,	26th	Feb	23rd	,,

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Telephone: 22084.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN".

INDORE MARKET QUOTATION

Indore, Jan 14

(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman and Co.)

Wheat seed and cotton. Rate per mani of 6 mds. Bengal.

Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 20 22
Wheat Malwi Rs. 18 20
Wheat Pissi Rs. 17 18
Gram Rs. 18 19
Tilseed Rs. 40 46
Linseed Rs. 24 26
Jawar Rs. 14 16
Bajara Rs. 18 19
Lintal Rs. 17 18
Tuar Rs. 20 22
Ajavan Rs. 17 19
Moog (green) Rs. 18 20
Moog (black) Rs. 10 12
Maka Rs. 7 8
Oil cakes Rs. 15 17
Cottonseed Rs. 12 14
Ghee Rs. 240 500
Chilies Rs. 100 120
Kappas Malwi Rs. 60 62
Kappas Nimadi Rs. 58 60
Kappas Anjad Rs. 60 65
Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 mds Bengal 110 112
Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal 100 102
Cotton Broach opening per candy of 784 lbs. 237
Cotton Broach closing per candy of 784 lbs 236
Wheat flour Maida per bag of 95 srs. 10
Wheat Rawa per bag of 95 srs 10 12
Wheat Ata per bag of 90 srs 7
Wheat Chapad per bag of 40 srs 2
Tea rates per lb:—
Lipton 9 as. to 1/12
Brook Bond 8 as. to 1/4
Chandari Brand 6 as. to 1/4
Bharmal 5 as. to 1/4
Otur Brand 4 as. to 1
Shares:—
100 P N Bhandari L State Mills 45
100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd 106
100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd 184
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd ord 135
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd pref 123
100 Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd 108
100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd 45
100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd 4
100 Binod Mills Ltd 145
25 Indore Co-operative Bank Ltd 12/8
25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd 1
25 Indore Co-operative Dairy Ltd 2
25 Bank of Indore Ltd 30
10 Hukumchand Jute Ltd 18
5 Indore Co-operative Insurance Ltd 1
Bullion:—
Gold bar per tola 36
Silver per 100 tolas 65

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Jan. 16.

B. C. RATE—
T T D D 1/6 1/32
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/16 Jan-Mar.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 April-Sept
Banks selling T T 1/6 Oct-Dec.
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8 Jan-Feb
Banks buying D D 1/6 5/32 Jan-Feb
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 Jan-Feb
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 Mar-July
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 275 1/2 Nominal.
Banks selling T T 273 1/2 Nominal.
Banks buying T T 271 Nominal.
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 553
Banks buying D D 563
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 53 3/4
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 1/4
Banks buying T T 77
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 118 3/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 96
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 7/8
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 89 1/2
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.86 7/8 15th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/5 3/16 16th inst.
Japan/London 1/1 31/32 16th inst.
Java/London 7.20 15th inst.
London/Paris 74.90 15th inst.
London/Belgium 21.10 15th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.26 1/2 15th inst
London/Italy 57.81 15th inst.
London/Berlin 12.27 1/2 15th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 15th inst.
London/New York 4.84 15th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.30 15th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold £7-1-11 14th inst. £7-2-4 15th inst.
Silver London Ready 24 1/2 14th inst. 24 9/16 15th inst.
Silver London Forward 24 5/8 14th inst. 24 11/16 15th inst.
Silver New York Ready 54 1/2 14th inst. 54 1/2 15th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 7/16 p.c. 14th inst. 7/16 p.c. 15th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 1/2 p.c. 14th inst 1/2 p.c. 15th inst
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 2 p.c.
3 Mos 1 1/2 p.c.
6 Mos 2 p.c.
Tone: Firm.

14th Week
PRABHAT'S SUPER
AMRIT MANTHAN
6-15 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA

Last Two Days!
Victory Pictures
Stunt Picture
NAV BHARAT
3 Shows—
5-15, 8, and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA

Direction:—WESTERN INDIA THEATRES, LTD.

Big Change Programme
AT THE **MINERVA**
New Theatres' Ltd. Big Pictures
Saturday 19th
Sunday 20th
Two days only
Chandidas
Heroine—Umashashi
Monday 21st and Tuesday 22nd
RUPLEKHA
Wednesday 23rd
RAJ RANI MIRA
Thursday and Friday
YAHUDIKI LARKI
DAILY 3 SHOWS—5-30 8 and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Sunday Extra at 3 p. m.

NOW ONLY FOR A FEW DAYS HERE!
DON'T MISS THE SHOW.
— A Sensational Programme Always —
2-SHOWS At 4-30 p.m. TO-DAY and 2 SHOWS At 9-30 p.m.
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Whiteway Circus
and
ROYAL MENAGERIE
GOWALIA TANK. BOMBAY.
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S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Managing Director.

I. L. O.'s ACTIVITIES IN 1934 INFUSE NEW LIFE EVERYWHERE

United States, Soviet Republics, Afghanistan And Ecuador Become Members Of I. L. O.

From the Director, International Labour Office, Indian Branch, New Delhi.

The year 1934 was an important one in the history of the International Labour Organisation.

On 20th August 1934, the United States officially accepted membership of the Organisation, and a month later the U.S.S.R also acquired membership by virtue of its entry into the League of Nations. Afghanistan and Ecuador became members in September of the year. Thus, 62 nations now belong to the International Labour Organisation, which has therefore reached a decisive stage on its way to becoming definitely a universal institution.

Its universal character has moreover been emphasised within the structure of the Organisation itself, as a result of the coming into force of the amendment of the Treaty of Peace—the application of which had remained in suspense for twelve years—allowing the election, for the first time, of an enlarged Governing Body. This new form assures a closer collaboration of the Governments, employers and workers of extra-European countries.

New Life Infused.

These developments will afford the Organisation greater possibilities of success in connection with the problems raised by the depression throughout the world, which, owing to their great and varying scope, can only be dealt with properly by an institution of world-wide extent.

It is evident that the effective participation of the United States will, on the one hand, provide the Organisation with very valuable information on the great effort of economic reconstruction which is being carried on by President Roosevelt's Administration, and which interests all other countries, and, on the other hand, will bring new life and viewpoints into the international discussion of the steps to be taken to combat stagnation of economic life, and consequent unemployment.

Reduction of Hours.

This will be particularly noticeable in dealing with the problem of hours of work, one of the chief tasks of the Organisation, and one in connection with which the United States has acquired most valuable first-hand experience.

At its 1934 Session, the International Labour Conference took no definite decision on the question, but it was again placed on the agenda of the 1935 Session in a form which is somewhat analogous to the American system of codes, since it aims at the adoption of a Convention providing for the reduction of hours of work throughout the sphere of economic activity, but allowing the application of the reform industry by industry, with the adaptations appropriate to each case. At its 1934 Session, moreover, the International Labour Conference achieved definite progress in this field by adopting a Convention on the reduction of hours work in automatic sheet glass works—to the same effect as the one it adopted in 1931, for the limitation of hours of work in coal mines. It is hoped to secure the partial revision of this latter Convention in order to facilitate its ratification.

Conventions Adopted.

In another field, also equally allied to the social consequences of the depression, the Conference this year obtained an important success by adopting an international Convention on unemployment insurance and assistance for the unemployed. All the States which ratify the Convention are bound to set up a system which will ensure that persons involuntarily unemployed shall have either a benefit (compulsory or voluntary insurance), an allowance (assistance), or a combination of the two.

At the same Session, the Conference extended the scope of the 1925 Convention on compensation for occupational diseases so as to include additional processes, one of the diseases so added being silicosis; it also adopted a partial revision of the 1919 Convention prohibiting the night work of women which left the general lines of the Convention untouched, but made certain minor changes with a view to facilitating ratification by a larger number of countries. The total number of Conventions adopted by this year's Conference was therefore four; it also accomplished the first stage in the preparation of two Draft Conventions to be submitted to the 1935 session for adoption.

One of these concerns the conservation of pension rights of migrant workers, and is a question of particular interest for countries having a very complete system of social legislation. The other, aiming at the prohibition of the employment of women in underground work in mines, is, on the contrary, mainly important for countries which are yet only in the first stages of industrial development. The contrast presented by these two problems is characteristic of the wide field of action of the Organisation.

Agenda For 1935.

No less significant is the choice of the other questions which the Governing Body of the I.L.O. has decided to bring to the attention of the International Labour Conference for the first time in 1935; the agenda of the Session comprises, besides the problems of the unemployment of young persons and holidays with pay, the recruiting of native labour in colonies and in other territories where labour conditions are similar. The I.L.O. has drawn up carefully documented reports on these various problems to serve as a basis of discussion by the Conference.

It has also made preliminary studies of general questions suitable to be brought before the Conference at a later date, such as safety of workers in the building industry, the employment of children in the cinematograph industry, the recruiting and placing of migrant workers, collective agreement, etc.

Special Report on Japan.

Further, the report of one of the Assistant Directors of the Office, Mr Fernand Maurette, on "Social Aspects of Industrial Development in Japan," aroused the greatest interest in all industrial, commercial and labour circles, the more so, as it was a first contribution towards the solution of the questions of competition and standards of living which have arisen almost everywhere owing to the rapid industrial development of certain countries that, until recently, had remained outside the main currents of international competition. This question was frequently raised at the 1934 session of the International Labour Conference and at meetings of the Governing Body, by delegates of all groups and from all parts of the world. The great progress achieved in 1934 by international social legislation in extra-European countries cannot be too greatly emphasised in this connection. Of 57 ratifications of Conventions which were registered during the year, 44 were by countries of Latin America and 3 by China.

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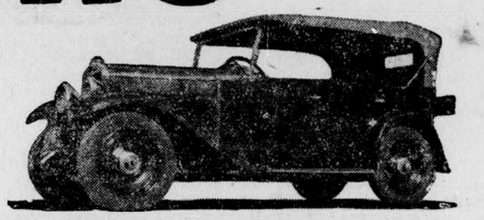

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ONE RUPEE

TO advertise their new Showrooms at 4, Queen's Road Bombay, ASSOCIATED AUTOMOBILES are offering the above motor car, WHICH MUST BE WON in this simple Competition.

All you have to do is to cut out and complete a simple and entertaining Jig Saw Puzzle. Nothing could be simpler. You have the same chance as any one else to win this car. Write now for a copy of the Puzzle.

Simply post the Application Form at foot of this advertisement or send a letter, together with Re. 1. Entrance Fee, and by return post we will forward you a copy of the Puzzle and full details.

Copies of the Puzzle can also be obtained at the Company's Showrooms (4, Queen's Road Bombay) and any number of entries may be made provided each is accompanied by Re. 1. Entry Fee (M. O. or Anna stamps).

All entries must be received by last post, 6th Feby., 1935. Immediately after that date entries will be opened and scrutinised by the Competition Committee consisting of Mr. A. R. Wadia (Automobile Co. Ltd.) Mr. H. C. Gould (Swiss Engineering Co Ltd.) and Mr. L. A. Stronach (Stronach & Co. Ltd.)

The result will be published in the "Times of India" on 8th Feb., 1935 and at the Company's Showrooms. In the event of more than one correct solution being received the car will be sold and the amount realised divided equally between the winning competitors.

The decision of the Competition Committee on all matters relating to this competition is absolutely final and legally binding and no correspondence can be entered into.

Get your copy of the Puzzle TO-DAY

TO .....
ASSOCIATED AUTOMOBILES 4, Queen's Rd. Bombay
(Phone 26843)
Please post me Copy of Puzzle, Entry Form and full details in your 'Car Competition'. I enclose Re. 1 Entry Fee. (M.O. or Anna Stamps) _____

SMALL-POX IN CITY

28 Attacks & 12 Deaths In Week

The health returns of Bombay during the second week of 1935, i.e., the week ended 12th January were as under:—

The total mortality 531 was 16 more than in the last week; the death rate registered was 23.8 on the Census population of 1931. The mortality for the 2nd week of 1934 was 442 and death rate 19.8. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1930-1934 was 490 and death rate 21.4.

Out of the total deaths, 156 were among infants under one year of age. During the week, Smallpox caused 28 attacks (including 2 imported from Goa) and 12 deaths. Cholera and Plague were absent. The number of deaths from Typhoid was 1.

The number of live births registered during the week was 700 as against 701 for the second week of 1934 and 648 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1930-1934).

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER

To Go On Leave In April

At the meeting of the Standing Committee on Wednesday a letter from Mr I. H. Taunton, Municipal Commissioner, was considered stating that he would proceed on three and a half months' leave from 11th April to 26th July next. The Committee assented to his going on leave.

It is understood that Mr. C. B. Clee, I.C.S. will be appointed acting Municipal Commissioner during the absence of Mr. Taunton on leave. Mr. Clee once acted as Director of Information and also Secretary to the Government, Home Department.

The Port Officer, Okha Port, S. S. Havildar of the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company arrived at Port Okha on 9th instant loaded with 1,500 tons cement for Rangoon and 202 tons for Cochin and left on the 11th.

MISS MANIBEN KARA'S APPEAL

Miss Maniben Kara, who is contesting the municipal elections from the 'B' Ward, has issued the following appeal to the voters of that ward:—

"I have been in public life since last 10 years and since 1930, I have been in the Labour movement. I have realised from my experience that without agitation and organisation of workers and peasants on their economic demands we cannot get any political rights. The economic freedom of the workers and the peasants is absolutely essential for political freedom. The question of economic struggle and political freedom are interdependent. My services in the 'B' ward during the strike of the hamals in the docks, my campaign for the reduction of rent in the Improvement Trust chawls, my agitation against the encroachment department on behalf of the hawkers are fresh in the minds of the public. The voters of 'B' ward may very well remember the agitation I was able to create in the Municipal Corporation amidst cries of "Give us work or give us bread."

Even outside the Corporation, I have always been working for the cause of the Nationalist India through the programme of the exploited and the downtrodden. If the voters of the 'B' ward support me this time, I hope to fight for the reduction of rent, free and compulsory education, reduction of franchise, etc.

I, therefore, appeal to the voters to kindly give me all their votes and enable me to serve the cause."

SUPPORT TO MR. LOYALKA'S CANDIDATURE

At the 16th annual general meeting of the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association held on Wednesday last under the presidentship of Mr. Begraj Gupta, the following resolution supporting the candidature of Mr. C. R. Loyalka for the City Municipal Corporation was unanimously passed: "This Association supports the candidature of Mr. C. R. Loyalka, a prominent businessman and a member of this Association for the City Municipal Corporation, and appeals to all its members to accord him their best support from 'C' Ward."

Colaba Observatory, Bombay

Summary of Meteorological Observation during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 16-1-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.041 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 52.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 71.9 degrees 11.0 below normal.

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 54.5 degrees 12.0 below normal.

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 54 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 207 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 30 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 16-1-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 65.4 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.14 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.98 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

MR. L. G. PRADHAN'S CANDIDATURE

Mr. L. G. Pradhan in the course of his manifesto to voters of 'G' Ward, says:

I am seeking re-election to the Municipal Corporation this time from 'G' Ward. You are aware that I am a sitting member, having been elected last time by the Registered Trade Union Constituency as a Labour representative.

Coming from a family with traditions of noble and prolonged public service, I feel it my duty to devote myself to the service of my country and my city. For the last several years I have been doing my best to ameliorate the condition of the labouring and the lower-middle classes. In recognition of my humble work in the cause of labour I was sent in 1929 as a labour representative to the International Labour Conference held at Geneva and my work there is well-known.

My work in the Corporation since 1932 is before the public and my endeavours to improve the civic amenities of the poorer wards are appreciated by those who have been in close contact with municipal administration. It is my earnest desire to get the incidence of taxation so revised as to fall lightly on the shoulders of the poor and the lower-middle classes and if I am returned to the Corporation by your kind and solid support I shall do my best in this direction. I shall also see that the scope of the social services of the Municipality is so extended as to bring it in line with that obtaining in the big Western cities.

NINE PERSONS ARRESTED IN RAID

Lamington Road Police Seize Slips And Marked Coins

Janardhan Anand Kelkar and eight others, who were arrested by the Lamington Road Police, on Tuesday night, after carrying out a raid in a shop on the Khetwadi Main Road, were enlarged on bail by the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, till Jan. 25th.

It is alleged that the first accused is the owner of the shop and that some marked coins, "Sutta" slips, and some cash were seized.

Raid By Gamdevi Police

In a gambling raid, carried out by the Gamdevi Police on Tuesday night, three persons, Shankar Sadoo, Sakharam Shivram and Abdullah Khan, were arrested in a raid on an alleged gaming house in Gowalia Tank Road.

The first accused had been released on a bail of Rs. 100, with one surety, while the other two had been bailed out on Rs. 15 each, with two sureties for like amount.

They were placed before the Girgaum Magistrate, who extended their bail period to Jan. 23rd.

Police Disguised As Punters

Shivering with cold and dressed like a mill-worker Sub-Inspector Kogke and some constables, entered an alleged den on the Suparibagh Road on Tuesday night, in the disguise of punters who wanted to lay bets on the New York Cotton Futures.

Previous to their visit bogus punters, with marked coins, had laid bets, which Krishna Jairam on the Pajukai Building, the places which was raided later.

Eight persons, including Krishna Jairam, who were present in the room were put under arrest. Several betting slips and Rs. 40 in cash were recovered.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

A Bombshell For The Bombay Referees Association

(By J. C. MAITRA).

HOCKEY—
A CURIOUS CIRCULAR BY B.P.H.A.

I have just come across a rather curious letter addressed by Mr. R.C. Summerhays, Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Provincial Hockey Association, Ltd., to all the hockey clubs in Bombay. The object of the letter is, on the face of it, the complete annihilation of the Bombay Referees' Association. The reason for this step is stated to be that:

"the Managing Committee is of the opinion that more satisfactory control of Hockey games and matches can be obtained, if the supervision is carried out by members of the Bombay Provincial Hockey Association itself instead of as at present, by employing members of another and independent association who may or may not have the best interests of the game and all it stands for, as an amateur sport played by amateurs who play for the pleasure of the game with the natural keenness and zest of the sports played 'as its primary care and object'."

HOCKEY TO BE RUN FOR PLAYERS, BY PLAYERS AND THE GAME.

"For this reason," the letter adds, "we are calling on all hockey players, past and present, to join us and help control of the game by ensuring that their views —i.e., the views of the players— are considered and carry weight." In conclusion, the Chairman states, "The B.P.H.A. Ltd. have already formed a Hockey Board whose object is to arrange lists of umpires, who are prepared to umpire during the season: (1) regularly, (2) occasionally, etc., etc. We are anxious that the whole Association and all Hockey matters are run in the most friendly and self-contained way, 'by the players for the players and the game."

HOW BOMBAY REFEREES' ASSOCIATION STAND?

While I am anxious to see all games controlled and supervised in their very best interests, I have yet to learn that the members of the Bombay Referees' Association are driving at a far different objective, as the Managing Committee of the B.P.H.A. seem to suggest. They say that "unless umpires 'umpire' to the spirit of the game and interpret it in the way 'a good and clean playing player would himself,' the very fact that there may be an inclination for the wrong tone and ideas to creep into umpiring will be to the ultimate great disadvantage of the game."

NO NECESSITY FOR HOCKEY BOARD.

Before I condemn the B.R.A. to total extention, I should like to know if the umpires appointed by them have done anything derogatory to the best interests of the game. If their past records are, on the other hand, clean and honourable—and, I have every reason to believe that they are so —I do not see why they should be throttled in this manner. And despite the high falutin language used by Mr. Summerhays, I am not convinced of the necessity or utility of the "Hockey Board," which the B.P.H.A. have set up B.R.A. MUST NOT BE KILLED

In fact, it is likely to undo all the good work so far done by the B.R.A. Let it be clearly understood that I am not one of those who consider the B.R.A. as an ideal institution, and that it does not need any improvement. I do feel that it has much room for improvement. But the method is certainly not the one proposed by the Managing Committee of the B.P.H.A. If it were, I would have no hesitation in according my hearty support to their appeal.

IS A GOOD PLAYER "IPSO FACTO," A GOOD UMPIRE.

The idea of appointing past and present hockey players to supervise games is as absurd as ridiculous. Do the Committee really suggest that any player is good enough for the whistle as long as he umpires to "the spirit of the game"? Is there no need for a test for fitness? Where is the guarantee that a player would whistle to the spirit of the game, even if you concede the impossible argument that a good player can necesssarily be a good umpire?

LET B.P.H.A. JUSTIFY ITS OWN EXISTENCE.

I could understand if the B.P.H.A. had desired to appoint the umpires themselves for their matches, leaving the task of examination and certification to the B.R.A. That may be reasonable attitude. But it would not be right to deprive the B.R.A. without sufficient grounds, the privilege of making appointments which it has so long enjoyed. I wish the B.P.H.A. had not come to logger-heads with the B.R.A. before it had justified its own existence. The new association has to go a long way yet to make its own position secure. It has a lot to do by way of spade-work. It would be far better for its sponsors to devote all their time, energy and enthusiasm in this direction rather than waste them in futile quarrels.

HALIDE EDIB TELLS STORY OF CONFLICT OF EAST & WEST

(Continued from page 12).

on the whole Christianity itself was fundamentally altered in the West.

The basic principle of Christianity was peace. The Christian was to turn his right cheek to the aggressor who struck him on the left cheek. But the Christian world went out of its way to strike every peaceful face under the sun.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE

The Christian was to give his second coat away if he possessed two coats. Such a teaching might have brought about a better distribution of worldly goods. It has not been the case. Though the standard of living of the man in the street is much higher than that of his Eastern fellow-man in the same state of life, still the distribution was bad enough to create an early and very intense struggle between the man who has more and the man who has less namely the struggle between the Capitalist and the worker. Though the revolt against Capital has real economic reasons, still Western psychology plays a great part in it. Given the same conditions, even worse conditions in the East, there would be no such revolt.

This emphasis on matter has produced scientific miracles in the West. They have unveiled nature and made use of the powers therein for the benefit of mankind. Just as the sages of the East faced martyrdom to bring comfort to the spirit of men, so the savants of the West faced martyrdom to make a better world for man to free him from a great many ugly diseases and bodily suffering.

THE SEAMY SIDE

Yet this source of blessing for man in the West has a seamy side. The one-sided and purely material progress has given the West an unlimited power over the rest of the world. In a few centuries, directly or indirectly, the West has laid its hands on the world. All the huge continents of the world and the millions living on them are there only to fetch and carry for the little continent of Europe on which lives the man of the West.

Those who are in love with the Western mind affirm that the man of the West possesses the only worthwhile values in life. They say that the essence of life lies in the material nature of man. Is this judgment utterly right? It would be if man were dehumanised, or rather de-souled, if like some super-animal he had nothing but bodily appetites and needs. Man being a combination of matter and spirit, the sole emphasis laid on matter has produced disastrous results in the long run. There are ominous signs which foretell the decline nay the downfall of the West, to those who live in the West, the anxiety for the tottering Western civilisation verges on panic. The West knows not where to turn to keep its materialism throughout the three Like the East of old, the West is also suffering from a mortal disease. Reduced to its simplest expression, the supreme ill of which the West is suffering is also due to a lack of proportion between the material and the spiritual nature of man.

Now we will try survey the conflict as well as the co-operation of these two states of mind, namely, those of over-emphasised spiritualism and over-emphasised materialism throughout the three phases of Turkish history. 1. State-building, 2. Culture, 3. Social life.

OTTOMAN TURKS AS STATE-BUILDERS

The historic background of the Ottoman Turks in the Near East where they have made continual history was something like this:

Ancient Greece had its cradle there. That it has been one of the most telling intellectual and cultural influences in the world goes without saying. But it was a civilisation which concentrated itself on the physical world. Its God dedicated their immortal lives to the enjoyment of worldly goods. We can easily call it a 'materialist' civilisation. Although Socrates did become conscious of a "little demon," which was meant to be a soul, still it differed from the kind of soul the Eastern religions talk about.

However, what concerns most at the moment is their contribution to the world in the way of political ideals and ideas.

DEMOCRACY.

The very term comes to us from Ancient Greece. Such democracy as we see in the West originated with them. They emphasised the individual. The State was there to serve the ends of the individual.

PLATO'S REPUBLIC.

The first great State Utopia came to us from Greece. It was Plato's Republic. There are principles in this great work which do not agree with Democracy such as we know it. It was meant only for Greeks and for a limited number of people. Its most remarkable feature is the way it sets out to show how a "governing class and caste must be trained within very definite and rigid rules." The Greek Democracies never attempted to create such institutions for their government. Their Democracies were not ruled by expert and specially trained castes. They were based on the popular vote. They were also short-lived.

Rome came next. The Roman State was a better organised structure. It meant to rule on the largest area possible and over the largest number of peoples. Its basis, like that of the Greek State was material and pagan. The Romans had a genius for using all the available forces for the benefit of the State. They were realists to the end. Contrary to the Greeks they emphasised the 'State rather than the individual.' Their very name is not that of a race, but that of their central city. A Roman could be of any race. He had to be a Roman above everything.

THE BYZANTINE EMPIRE.

The successor of Rome had a particularly Greek complexion. Rome was falling to pieces through invasions. The Greeks of Europe, driven by the Avars and the Slavs, the Greeks of Asia, driven by the Arabs, concentrated in the Imperial City of Constantinople, and gave it an administration predominantly Greek.

Latin gave way to Greek. Flanked by the Balkans and the Anatolian Peninsula, forced to face continual invasions from outside, the Byzantine Empire was unable to hold both. It concentrated on Anatolia. From the sixth century onward Anatolia had been Hellenised and Christianised and its language had become Greek. The original inhabitants, the Hittites, the Phrigians and other races were swallowed up by the Greek colonisation. This new civilisation did not penetrate deeply enough into the peasant world. However, Byzantium drew from here all its money, nobility and army and used them in the Balkans against invasions. Drained and exposed to the utmost extortion, the State fell into decay. The centre of Anatolia broke from Byzantium, the rest followed. Hence Byzantium began to lose its control over its Anatolian possession although it still ruled nominally.

THE COMING OF THE TURKS.

During this Greco-Roman decadence the Turks came into Anatolia. From the 8th century onward, Turkish invasions increased. Seljuk Turks formed a State in the 11th century in the centre and the West. They Turkified and Islamised the centre and the West completely. This conversion and change was not effected by force. But the language became Turkish and the religion Moslem. The Seljuk Kingdom decayed in the 13th century and broke up into small principalities. But the area over which it had extended, remained Moslem and Turkish.

THE OTTOMANS.

The Ottoman Turks came into this decadent Islamised and Turkified Asia Minor in the 13th century. Their name is not that of a people or race. It is that of their first Sultan. Like a Roman, an Ottoman 'may be of any race.' Ottoman to-day means an attitude of mind in State-building.

The most striking thing about the Ottomans in Asia Minor is the smallness of their numbers, the vastness of their Empire, and the 'shortness of time in which they built it up.' Before a century and a half was over, the Ottoman Empire had become one of the strongest world-powers.

Western historians specially those of the decadent period, in which political passions ran very high dismiss the Ottoman Empire as that of simple nomads, and explain its length by the fighting nature of the Ottoman Turks. Ibn-Khaldun, who is accepted by the West as a great philosopher of History and sociologist of the Old Moslem World, says that no nomadic State could live more than three generations, that is, 120 years. Historical evidence confirms his statement. State, built on nomadic principles have rarely lasted more than two hun-

(Continued in Col. 4).

PETIT CASE PROCEEDINGS

(Continued from page 12).

his forehead. If he says, they were similar, I would say, he had a remarkable memory."

MRS. GOOLBAI'S JEWELS.

Mr. Velinker contended that after the gifts of ornaments to Mrs. Dinbai, there were a considerable amount of jewellery left with Mrs. Goolbai as was evident from the pledge with the Provident Investment Co. These jewels were valued by Mrs. Goolbai at Rs. 4 lacs, but Mr. Dwarkadass Jugulkishore valued them at Rs. 2 lacs. These jewels were sold in August 1932, and fetched a little over Rs. 2 lacs, at a time of great depression in the country. From the evidence it was therefore clear that Mrs. Goolbai Petit did have in her possession jewels of her own which she pledged to the Provident Investment Co. It also follows that the letter to Mrs. Dinbai was genuine.

JEHANGIR PETIT'S EVIDENCE.

Counsel then referred to the evidence of Mr. Jehangir Petit in reference to his visit to Mr. Schiepper at the Taj Mahal Hotel to sell a pair of earrings. Mr. Velinker said that this was an utter impossibility, as Mrs. Goolbai would never hand over jewellery worth Rs. 1-1|2 lacs to Jehangir "whom she knew was in inpecunious circumstances," without taking a receipt.

Apart from that we know, Mrs Goolbai was demanding repayment of the loan she had given to Jehangir on February 16, 1930 And yet Jehangir wants us to believe that in March 1930 he was entrusted with ornaments worth Rs. 1-1|2 lacs to be sold to a Mr. Schiepper at the Taj Mahal Hotel. Counsel characterised this as a pure invention on the part of Jehangir.

"CONTRADICTIONS."

Continuing Mr. Velinker pointed out the contradictions in the evidence of Jehangir. In regard to Mr. Bhide's visit to Mr. Jehangir. It was stated that when he telephoned his mother about some prospective buyers for her jewellery, his mother replied "she had no jewels left with her. Whatever jewels she had, she had pledged it to the Provident Investment Co. and asked me to endeavour to sell those jewels."

"PURE INVENTION."

This statement of Jehangir may either be true or false, Mr. Velinker said, and "if it is true, it is an important admission by Jehangir." An admission which established beyond all doubt that Mrs. Goolbai Petit had no jewellery of her own left after the pledge to the Provident Investment Co. There was no reason why a mother should have told her son a falsehood. But, counsel stated, even though this admission was very material for the defence, he was going to characterise this statement as another pure invention and utterly false. Jehangir stated he had made a grievance of this to Mr. Kolah, as he knew his mother had some jewellery in her possession but Mr. Kolah does not support this statement by corroboration

Then there was the embellishment and embroidery "I was also annoyed because Pheroshah was prompting his mother to make this statement." This was another after-thought, because in his examination-in-chief, he did not mention a single word about over-hearing Pheroshah prompting his mother to say she had no jewels for sale.

"UNBELIEVABLE."

Mr. Velinker said the pair of earrings which Jehangir took with him to Mr. Schiepper, had been stated to be worth Rs. 1-1|2 lacs by him. This statement was false, thoroughly absurd and thoroughly inconsistent with the prosecution evidence. Mr. Dwarkadass valued these earrings at Rs. 25,000. Mr. Bagubhai valued them at Rs. 45,000. Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji valued them at Rs. 20,000, while Mr. Jehangir Petit said his mother wanted Rs. 1,50,000 for them and Mr. Bhide said Mrs. Goolbai Petit quoted Rs. 1,20,000 for the pair of earrings.

From this, counsel submitted that the story told by Jehangir Petit was unbelievable.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST PETIT.

Counsel then referred to the assignment made by Mr. Jehangir to his mother of his Agency commission to the extent of Rs. 50,000. "I have a good deal to say about this when commenting on the rascality of Jehangir Petit," said Mr. Velinker. "His conduct is nothing short of cheating, cheating within the definition of that word in the penal code." Jehangir did not disclose to his mother that he had already created two charges on that Agency commission. A fact which if it was made known to his mother, she would never have advanced him money. "He hid this fact from his mother deliberately, intentionally and dishonestly, knowing well that if these facts were made known to his mother she would never accept this charge of Rs. 50,000.

Jehangir was old enough to know it and he knew it. Not only that, but he also knew that if the truth was known to Mrs. Goolbai, she would never have consented to put her signature to the renewal of the Promissory Note.

Counsel then referred to Jehangir's estrangements with his mother and commented on the reconciliations. In order to lend colour to the story Jehangir told in Court, Counsel stated, Jehangir said that four months prior to the handing over to him of jewels worth Rs. 1,50,000 they (his mother and he) were reconciled after a long estrangement.

DIFFERENCES WITH MOTHER.

"I will give you categorically the points that the cross-examination has elicited," Mr. Velinker said. "Jehangir lived separately from his mother from 1907. He fell out with her and did not see her for a long time. He did not turn up to console her, although she was suffering from cancer. He was then reconciled in 1919. To use his own words, Counsel continued "I often quarrelled with my mother, as differences arose between me and her."

After his father's death Jehangir stated he rarely saw Mrs. Goolbai's jewellery. He admitted that there was no particular occasion for him to be shown the jewellery, and he never asked his mother to show him, her jewels. The last time he had seen the jewels was when they were taken to the Provident Investment Co., and there also he saw the boxes and not its contents. Yet it was Jehangir who gave the information to the bank that his mother had jewellery valued at Rs. 20 lakhs.

Counsel summarising Mr. Jehangir Petit's evidence in regard to the jewels said "the story of the visit to Mr. Schiepper was a positive and wicked invention, unsupported by the prosecution evidence. The only thing which could have supported this story, Jehangir stated was the diary entry he had made. But this was destroyed by him as "the year was over." Counsel said further comment on this was unnecessary.

"AFTER-THOUGHT."

"Putting all these together is it too much to come to the conclusion that this man Jehangir Petit's evidence so far as these Goshwallas were taken, is a perfect after thought. And more particularly because by that time, Dwarkadas' examination was finished" said Mr. Velinker.

"FAVOURED BY BANK."

The next point was that after the consent decree was taken by the Bank, no steps were taken against Jehangir. He was favoured by the Bank. He admitted that he was on friendly terms with Mr. F. E. Dinshaw.

Counsel then commented on the bitter animosity that existed between Jehangir and his mother and the other too accused. This was actuated by the belief that Mrs. Goolbai was influenced by Pherosha and Mrs. Dinbai to have Jehangir adjudicated an insolvent.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

Counsel then referred to the examination of Jehangir in Insolvency proceedings. Jehangir had stated in his examination that he had not passed any document in favour of the Provident Investment Co. Later a special sitting of the Insolvency Court was arranged to enable him to rectify this statement after he recollected that he had passed a document in favour of the Provident Investment Co.

"This statement was technically not correct" was the explanation given by Jehangir to the Official Assignee.

Here is a man [illegible] whom the prosecution rely. He has cheated his mother. He commits a technical error in a statement to the Official Assignee. The word 'technical' is out of place there. For if it is an error it is an error." Said Mr. Velinker, who before concluding his address for the day remarked, "A man who has stated his unsecured liabilities to be Rs. 30 lacs and still lives at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

My submission is that he has given his evidence owing to the bitter animosity, and malice he bears towards his mother, and it has been abundantly established that his testimony should not be relied upon.

Further hearing was adjourned to to-day 11-30 a.m.

M. C. C. BATSMEN IN FORM

Hammond Scores 116 Against Trinidad

(Special Cable)

TRINIDAD, Jan. 16.

In a three day cricket match between Trinidad and the M.C.C which began to-day, the latter scored 348 runs in the first innings, (Hammond 116 Ames 69 (not out) and Smith 54) and Trinidad 60 for two when stumps were drawn.

(Continued from Col. 7).

dred years, and very rarely that long.

MOGHULS AND SELJUKS.

The Moghuls, who were both great fighters and nomads, invaded Anatolia from the north-east and passed on to the West. They did not establish anything worthy of the name of State. The Seljuks came armed with experience in state-building from Persia. Their State also did not last more than two hundred years. The Byzantines had the example of Rome, they had the learning of Old Greece, a very remarkable ability for organisation, but they never managed to establish order such as the Romans had been able to. Therefore, the Ottomans had to possess not only the physical virtues of the fighting nomad and his special but simple outlook in State-building but also a very special mind and ability to produce a lasting and workable whole. Therefore, it is useful to survey briefly all their background from which they must have derived certain ability in this domain.

BE SAFE

PREVENT COLDS AND SORE THROAT

Gargle Listerine twice a day

After any direct or indirect contact with others suffering from colds, *be safe*—gargle with Listerine Antiseptic full strength.

Active germs that may have lodged in your mouth or throat are killed by this effective, quick-acting antiseptic. Thus you may be spared a painful sore throat, a severe cold or even some more serious illness that often develops from a cold.

Get into the habit of using Listerine twice a day, not only as a preventive of colds but of other infections as well. Buy a bottle today, gargle regularly night and morning and protect your health.

Make your teeth whiter, brighter. Begin cleaning them today with Listerine Tooth Paste.

LISTERINE ANTISEPTIC.

Don't attempt to cure a serious illness yourself—see your doctor immediately

E-85

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Sud 13, 1991
Muslim: Shavaal 11, 1353
Parsi: Amardad 12, 1904
Sunset: 6h 25m
Sunset: 6h 25m
High Tide: 10-31 23-49
Low Tide: 5-29 16-49
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed mails for Singapore, and Japan per s.s. 'Belgium Maru' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6 p.m. on Thursday the 17th instant.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. 'Kenya' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12 noon on Wednesday the 23rd instant.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

THE MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION

The Managing Committee of the Muslim Students' Union at a meeting held under the presidency of Mr. Haroon Sayani on Monday evening unanimously adopted resolutions recording their sense of sorrow at the deaths of Mr. Abdullabhoy Lalljee, the father of Messrs. Husseinbhoy A. Lalljee and Jafferbhoy A. Lalljee and Mrs. Mahomed Suleman Cassum Mitha, the daughter-in-law of Sirdar Sir Suleman Cassum Mitha.

JAMIAT SHUBBAN AL-MUSLIMEEN

Under the auspices of Jamiat Shubban al-Muslimeen, a meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at 9-30 p.m. sharp at Jamiat's Hall, when Mr. Haji Hasham Ebrahim (Municipal Corporator) will speak on "Why I seek re-election?" Mr. M. A. Lakhani (Advocate) will preside.

PROSECUTIONS FOR ADULTERATION OF GHEE AND BUTTER

During the week ending 12th January 1935, the following persons were convicted and fined by the Municipal Court of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Fort, at the Esplanade Police Court, on 11-1-1935:—

Mr. Bharmal Ghilla, joint owner, at No. 55, 2nd Bhoiwada, was convicted and fined Rs. 45 for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 54.1 per cent.

Mr. Virji Keshaoji, vendor, at No. 5 Bhuleshwar Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 45 for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 51.3 per cent.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

PATHE—"Now and Forever" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Danny Boy" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REGAL—"What Every Woman Knows" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan". Daily at 6-14 and 10 p.m.

MINERVA—"Nav Bharat" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Indira", M. A. Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Samaj-Ki-Bhul" Time as usual.

WEST END—"The Tyrant" Time as usual.

WELLINGTON—"Lilies of the Field" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GLOBE—"Shah Baheram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-15 p.m.

PALACE—"George White's Scandals" Daily at 6, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CARLTON—"Prince of Arcadia" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Sultana" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"Little Friend" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Time signal. Selection of Indian music. 1 p.m. Available market rates. European Selected music. Albert Sandler and His Orchestra Heddle Nash, Tenor. Ania Dorfmann, Pianoforte. (Columbia records). 2 p.m. Close down.

5-30 p.m. European Programme. Relay of music from Capitol Cinema. (By kind permission of the Management). 6-30 p.m. Symphony Concert. (H. M. V.) The B B C Symphony Orchestra. Conducted by Adrian Boult. 8-45 p.m. Recitation of Holy Koran. By Moulvi Gulam Mahomed Kamar 9-30 p.m. Popular songs Bei Sunderbai. Accompanied by Abdul Majid Khan, Sarangi.

Empire Broadcasting

8-30 a.m. Big Ben. The B B C Empire Orchestra (Leader, Daniel Melsa). Conductor, Eric Fogg. Overture. The Goose of Cairo (Mozart, arr. Nemeti). Largo (New World Symphony) (Dvorak). Intermezzo (Piano Concerto) (Schuman). First Mosaic on the Music of Mendelssohn (arr. Tavan). 9-10 a.m. Talk: "India," Lady Layton. Greenwich Time Signal at 9-30 a.m. 9-30 a.m. Variety. 10-15 a.m. The News. 10-30 a.m. Close down.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We have received the following:—

A wall calendar from B. G. Jack & Co.

A wall calendar from Shah Kuverji Padamshi and Co., Engineers, Bombay.

'LENIN DAY' PREPARATIONS

Two meetings of workers one at Fergusson Road and the other near the G. I. P. Railway Parel station were held on 15th instant.

Messrs Vaidya, Potkar, Patkar, Mirajkar and Bhayajee Kulkarni, were the speakers at the meetings. The speakers explained the teachings of Lenin. They also pointed out the necessity of having strong organisations of workers. Workers were called upon to join Lenin Day celebrations in their thousands and thus demonstrate working class solidarity."

KANARA PEASANTS' FUND

Messrs. S. K. Patil and R. R. Diwakar, Secretaries, Kanara Relief Committee write:

The following is the further list of collections made by the Gandhi Seva Sena from 12th to 15th instant.

Seth Kanji Karsondas Rs. 51; Seth Doulatram Mohandas Rs. 51; Seth Tejbhandas Odhavdas Rs. 51; A Bhatin Sympathiser Rs. 25; Seth Pohumal Brothers Rs. 25; Messrs. Bhagwandas Narandas Rs. 31; Vadilal Chaturbhuj Rs. 31; Ochavlal Gopalji Rs. 31; Harjivandas Gordhandas Rs. 21; Dhanji Shamji Rs. 15; Parmand Karsandas Rs. 11; Morarji Vrandavandas Rs. 11; Collections under Rs. 11 Rs. 125; total Rs. 479.

IDD-UL-FITR TEA PARTY

Members of the Islamic Society, (Parel) and its sympathisers met at the hall of the Society opposite J. J. Hospital on 12th instant to celebrate the festival of Idd.

Mr. Mahomed Akhtar a young boy recited the verses of the Holy Quran while the guests stood up in reverence. Mr. Kassaumalli R. Mistry, the President of the Society, then made a short speech and read the report. He made a passionate appeal to the Muslims to get united for concerted action, requesting them to sink petty differences and reminding them that Islam recognised neither geographical boundries nor sectarian limits, "Is it not a shame" warming up, he exclaimed "that while the West admires the cosmopolitanism of Islam, her own sons should fail to realise it."

Rana Basheer Ahmed Frank, the General Secretary of the Saltanat Association, Lahore, made a spirited speech showing the closer ties by which all Mussalmans were bound together, and emphasised the necessity of further strengthening them.

Ismaili Missionary Hakumaii of the Punjab admired the spirit of the Mussalmans of the upper Punjab who had always helped the new converts to Islam.

BYE-ELECTION TO B. P. C. C.

Sjt. G. S. Kanthi has been elected uncontested to the B. P. C. C. in the bye-election in 'G' (Dadar) Ward occasioned by the resignation of Mr. B. N. Taralkar. As there was no other nomination, Mr. Kanthi was duly elected.

The REGAL
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
Only at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Romance—Comedy—Pathos!

NEXT SATURDAY

THE BIGGEST, GAYEST, LOVELIEST, MUSICAL IN THE WORLD!

THE CAPITOL
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
Only at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

FAME MEANT NOTHING TO HER....She wanted....

DANNY BOY

A thrilling tale of mother-love!

POPULAR SONGS!

NEXT SATURDAY
The Stars of "CIMARRON"
IRENE DUNNE
RICHARD DIX
in
"STINGAREE"
Love in the arms of Danger!

WARNING TO CITIZENS

Don't Buy Smuggled Or Imported Pork

MR. FLANDERS ON CITY'S FOOD

"How the City gets its food" was the main theme of a speech delivered by Capt. C. M. Flanders, Superintendent, Municipal Markets, at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Byculla, at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday.

After tracing the history of the Bombay food markets, the speaker explained the several improvements that were recently made with regard to lighting and sanitation.

Speaking about the fruits that come to Bombay, the speaker observed that apples from America, South Africa and Japan were displacing Indian apples owing to their difference in quality.

WARNING TO PUBLIC.

Having explained the scrupulous care that was taken by the Municipality regarding slaughter of animals, Capt. Flanders observed that about 24 animals were being killed every day which amounted to 55 tons of meat on an average, the consumers being about 30 per cent. of Bombay population.

Concluding, he warned the public from buying smuggled or imported pork as it was suspected to promote Tuberculosis.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER

New Members Of Committee Elected

26 nominations were received for the 23 seats on the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. Three nominations having been withdrawn, the following gentlemen have been declared duly elected Members of the Committee for the year 1935:

Mr. A. D. Shroff
Mr. Amratlal Kalidas
Mr. B. S. Turkhad
Mr. Bhawanji A. Khimji
Mr. Chandulal P. Parikh
Mr. Dhirajlal C. Modi
Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin
Mr. Jal A. D. Naoroji
Mr. Jamnadas H. Sanghvi
Mr. J. C. Setalvad
Mr. Kaikobad Cawasji Dinshaw
Mr. Keshavprasad C. Desai
Mr. Madhavlal M. Bhatt
Mr. Mangaldas B. Mehta
Mr. M. C. Ghia
Mr. Mathuradas Canji Matani
Dr. M. Venkatrao
Mr. Nandlal M. Bhuta
Mr. Sarabhai Prataprai
Mr. S. C. Majumdar
Sir Sorabji N. Pochkhanawalla, Kt.,
Prof. Sohrab R. Davar and
Mr. Thakorelal H. Vakil

MUNICIPAL DEADLOCK AT BHIWANDI

Ex-President's Transfer Petition Rejected By Thana Judge

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Jan 15

The application preferred by Mr Trimbak Ravji Pradhan, ex-president of the Bhiwandi Municipality, for the transfer of his suit filed in the Court of the Sub-Judge at Bhiwandi for a declaration that the recent election of the new president Mr. Abdul Latif Ibrahim was invalid as it was held in the absence of the petitioner, was rejected to-day by Mr. M. A. Bhave, the District Judge of Thana. The Judge further ordered that as there was a deadlock in the functioning of the public body, the Sub-Judge should fix the suit for hearing and prompt disposal at a very early date, as it involved only a question of law. No order as to costs was made.

Mr. B. R. Damle appeared for the petitioner and Mr. M. V. Hegde for the opponent.

It must be mentioned here that an application filed by this petitioner to set aside an interim injunction restraining him to hold any meetings of the Municipality is still pending before the Assistant Judge at Thana.

JOBLESS MEN HOAXED

That they duped 33 unemployed mill workers by receiving from each of them on the pretext of securing employment in a mill was the allegation made against Baboo Hari and three others on Wednesday by the police when they asked the Girgaum Court for the extension of the bail period of Hari and the remand to police custody of the other three till January 31.

It is stated that the mill workers were on November 11 asked to come to a certain "mill" at Parel and after making them wait there for nearly four hours were sent away saying that the manager of the mill was absent.

Sometime after when the mill workers realised that this was nothing but a hoax a complaint was lodged with the police and the accused were arrested.

FULL WATER SUPPLY DURING ECLIPSE

It is proposed to give water supply at full pressure on Saturday the 19th instant between 10 p.m. and 12-30 midnight to the whole City on account of the Lunar Eclipse, in lieu of the water supply given during evening hours i.e. 4 p.m. to 7 p.m.

City Budget Before Empty House

Poor Attendance At Corporation Meeting

Out of 198 councillors there were only 10 present in the Municipal Corporation Hall on Wednesday at 3 p.m. when the Mayor called a Special Meeting to discuss the budget estimates.

No Quorum

They had to wait for 10 minutes to make a quorum. After all were settled down, the Mayor called upon the councillors to offer their criticisms on the budget estimates for 1935-36 but no one was inclined to get up.

The Mayor said: "If no councillor wishes to address, I will put the budget to the vote," he was greeted with a peal of laughter.

Mr. M. A. Dabholkar relieved the situaton and got pp to speak. He said the properties were over-assessed and the landlords should be relieved of the over-assessment.

Referring to the Schools Committee, he said there were 70,000 boys on the Attendance Registers but hardly 25,000 appeared for examination. He thought there was room for reduction in expenditure under the head of Medical Inspection.

EXPERT FOR SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

He also pointed out that the expenditure per each boy in the municipal schools came to Rs. 47 as against 42 in private schools. He suggested appointment of an expert educationist as the head of the Schools Committee to guide the Schools Committee and to reorganise the whole system of education.

A MASTERPIECE

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai did not congratulate the Standing Committee for their achievements in presenting the budget estimates. The deficit budget, he said, by a master-piece, was changed into a surplus budget. The facts, however, remained that the budget was a deficit budget. He asked why special funds, such as machinery and other funds, were allowed to be accumulated so far? The interests of these funds were now used to inflate the budget estimates on the credit side, which was not creditable to the Standing Committee.

NO HOPE IN NEAR FUTURE

He strenuously opposed the cuts made in the Schools Committee's budget, which he said was a nation building department and at any cost must be maintained. He did not hold out any hope for betterment of their finances until the Corporation got power to appoint their own Municipal Commissioner. So long the expenditure exceeded the receipts, and he thought, there was no prospects of improvement in that direction and until the Corporation had powers to appoint their own municipal executive, there was no chance of a balanced budget in the future.

Dr. S. P. Mehta complimented the Chairman of the Schools Committee and the Municipal Commissioner for presenting the balanced budget.

Mr. M. I. Rowji pleaded for exercising more economy in the expenditure and suggested re-organisation of the Schools Committee.

He said:—

It is a matter of great grief that since the present Municipal Act was enacted, the taxation per head is over four times more than what it was before. After knowing that we are already taxing the people to such a great extent, is it at all fair that we should go on increasing our liabilities by not retrenching in our expenses? Already our expenditure is more than our income and the present budget looks a surplus budget because by various adjustments our Municipal Commissioner has transferred a good sum from our net Premia Fund, and until the time improves, there is no alternative for us but to rob many of our various funds to make both ends meet.

It is a matter of great pleasure that the year 1933-34 was much better than the year 1932-33 as in the year 1933-34 we had less deficit than the year 1932-33.

I believe that better times are ahead as the trade seems to be reviving to some extent. I further believe that Government is trying its level best to stop the goods going through the other ports and if this is done, Bombay will have surely a better time as regards her ports.

It is a matter of great regret that although we have frequently requested the Government to help us in the time of financial difficulties, the Government has turned a deaf ear to our calling and on the contrary has snatched away some of our legal dues including town duty on cotton and has thus made our situation unpleasant to a good extent. It is the duty of this House to agitate in the matter and try its level best to get some substitute for the loss of cotton duty.

HOUSE ADJOURNED

At this stage Dr. M. C. Javle moved the adjournment of the House on the ground that there were hardly ten members to take part in the budget discussion and that they were not in quorum.

The Mayor adjourned the House till to-day (Thursday) remarking that if they were not in quorum then they would proceed with the discussion, as an adjourned meeting did not require quorum.

IN AID OF KARNATAK PEASANTS

To-day's Variety Concert

In aid of the Relief Fund for Karnatak Peasants, a variety concert (Fanch Pallavi) will be staged at the Royal Opera House today, Thursday, at 6-15 p.m.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi will preside.

The entire proceeds of the Concert, after deducting the expenses, will be given to the Karnatak Peasants' Relief Fund.

Tickets of the Concert can be had at the Vanguard Studio from 8 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. and at the Royal Opera House from 10 a.m.

FIRE HAVOC AT BHULESHWAR

Temple Completely Burnt Out; Women And Children Stranded In Biting Cold

Fire broke out at 10 p. m. on Wednesday at Khumbhar Tukda near Bhuleshwar. A two-storeyed building was completely gutted and the damage is estimated to mount over Rs. 15,000. The cause of the fire is not known, but it is believed that it originated from the adjoining toy shop.

An alarm was raised by the passers-by, and the tenants of upper-floors immediately came down. Six fire brigades from different stations came on the scene, and brought the fire under control after an hour's battle with flames. The tenants, including many women and children are rendered homeless and are sitting helpless in this biting cold.

In the ground floor of the building is situated Gourishankar Temple which was completely burnt out.

Sriyut Premchandji Bhil expired at Narela (Ajmer) on Monday morning. He was "an old servant of the poor, and had been in harness for the last 15 years in the field of education and social reform in rural Mewar."

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF MILLOWNERS' ASSN.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar Elected

The Ballot held yesteday for the election of Deputy Chairman of the Millowners' Association for the year 1935 has resulted in the election of Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar.

Hebbal.—The question of erecting a 72-inch aperture telescope, which it is claimed, would be the largest in the tropics, and which formed the subject of a close investigation for sometime past at the Indian Institute of Science has it is now definitely learnt been held over in abeyance.

Two American tourists who had come to Delhi went to the Harijan Colony to have a 'darshan' of Mahatmaji and pay their tributes to him.—United Press.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Bus Service Between Parel And Worli

The trial Bus Service introduced by the B. E. S. and T. Company between Worli and Lower Parel Station has not been successful and it is doubtful if they will continue it long in view of the fact that the returns have been rather disappointing. This service was extended to Lal Baug via Currey Road and Sopari baug Road on the 1st June last. The B E S and T Company will continue the service a little longer and then will consider the question of retaining it. The Worli locality is now patronised by the middle class people who have migrated there from the congested places of the city and it would spell hardship to them if the Bus Service is discontinued because the returns are disappointing. The B E S and T Company is a public utility company and, therefore, should try to give the experiment a fair trial before entirely discontinuing it. Even if it not paying, it would be well if the service is continued a few hours in the morning and evening for the benefit of those who live in Worli locality.

Bombay Calling!

The Radio Exhibition which is now on in the C. J. Hall, apart from its business aspect, is a pointed reminder to Indians as to exactly where their country stands in regard to developing and utilising one of the most powerful and potential instruments of mass education. It is easy to object that installing radio stations all over the country might mean considerable expense to the Government. But no progressive country in the world has neglected Radio development on the ground that there is no considerable revenue to be spared for such vital necessity of modern civilised life. The influence and the effect of radio do not stop short with a few items of music, a few stories for children and a number of "talks" on animals, birds or hygiene! What constitutes the strongest point in favour of radio broadcasting is its ability to reach one and all throughout the length and breadth of the country and apprise the people of what may be going on in the remotest parts of the world. Its importance cannot be over-estimated.

What Other Countries Are Doing

President Roosevelt brought about a tremendous national awakening among his people through his incessant appeals to the entire nation through the radio.

Indeed almost every country in the world has fully prized broadcasting as an integral part of national administration.

Russia possesses the most powerful broadcasting station in the world. Germany has in her own way transformed the radio broadcasting into one of the many potent weapons which she wields to retain her present position as the Nazi State. France, too, not to be outdone by her neighbour has built a highly powerful broadcasting station. The tiny and apparently insignificant state of Luxemburg boasts of a mighty radio station next only to that of Russia. Who financed such a costly station in such a poor station remains a mystery. In the Far East, China has already completed her plans for a big transmitting station shortly to be erected at Shanghai. Could not India do so much at least as China?

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING OF GIRL

Kashmir College Student Arrested

A college romance which it is stated commenced in Kashmir, culminated in the arrest, of a Srinagar student in Bombay on Wednesday morning.

It is stated, Vaikuntnath Kaul, a student in the B. A. class of the Srinagar College, was arrested yesterday morning by the Bombay C.I.D., at the Madhav Ashram, Girgaum, on a charge of kidnapping a 16-year old girl named Kamala, stated to be a daughter of a rich banker in Kashmir.

It is stated that Vaikuntnath left Kashmir about 25 days ago with Kamala and came to Bombay and lived at Parel in a room for sometime, and later shifted to Madhav Ashram and stayed there till he was arrested.

Both the boy and the girl were stated to be in love with each other and as there was no possibility of the parents agreeing to the marriage they are alleged to have eloped.

The arrest was brought about on information from the Kashmir police. Further investigation is being carried on by Rao Saheb Wagle of the C. I. D.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

The Viceroy and Countess of Willingdon after about a month's absence returned to Delhi on Wednesday morning by special train. On arrival they were received by the Chief Commissioner and other officials. A salute was fired on Their Excellencies arrival.

The Governor of Bombay attended an 'At Home' given by the Officers of the Royal Artillery, Colaba on Wednesday.

Lady Brabourne presided at the Annual General Meeting of the League of Mercy on Wednesday.

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1935

THE PRINCES' DUTY

The Conference of State Ministers, which met in Bombay a few days ago to consider, among other things, the J. P. C. Report, has resumed its work at Delhi. In Bombay it pronounced the Report to be in the main satisfactory. It may be presumed that the Report is also being considered by the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes and will come up for final or semi-final decisions at the session of the Chamber itself to be held next week. It was so far easy for the Princes to put off definite decisions on the constitutional question on the ground that they could not commit themselves by any opinion until they know whether or not the safeguards on which they had all along insisted were embodied in the final Bill to be presented to Parliament. But the Bill also is expected to be ready by next week and to be presented to Parliament immediately thereafter. Its full text may not reach India for several days yet but those parts which affect the Princes may be expected to be available to them during the continuance of the Chamber's session. It will not, therefore, be easy for the Princes once again to put off definite, even if tentative, conclusions indefinitely as they have so far done.

Safeguards For Whom?

Whether the requisite number of Princes will join the proposed Federation seems to be still an open question. As they are known to have been the first in suggesting Federation, it may be presumed that they will willingly join it, if only they are given what they regard as essential safeguards, namely, those which would protect their internal autonomy against encroachment by British India on the one hand and the Paramount Power on the other. But the Paramount Power is not particularly anxious to relax its hold on a body designed to replace the safe official bloc that has so far helped to prevent the semblance of self-government assuming anything like reality. Nor are the people of India prepared to tolerate a scheme that will doom the States' people to perpetual autocracy.

Don't Join Federation

What then will the Princes do? Our special correspondent at Delhi assures us that several Princes, with whom he has had talks on the subject, are not prepared to join a Federation which is not based on a system of responsible government and that they will not allow themselves to be used as a dead-weight on British Indian progress. Would there were many such Princes, presuming that these are as keen on responsible government in their own States as in the National Federation. Such Princes are only honouring the declaration they made at the first R. T. Conference, that they would join a Federation, only if effective responsibility were conceded at the Centre. But no Prince can honestly state that the J. P. C. scheme concedes any real measure of responsibility at the Centre. If the Princes wish to stand by their declaration they ought, on this ground alone, apart from others, to refuse to enter the proposed Federation. It is natural for the Princes to seek to safeguard their own legitimate rights. But, even apart from their declaration at the first R. T. C. they should not allow themselves to be used as tools in depriving the country as a whole of its legitimate constitutional rights. And as regards their own position in their own States, they will do well to remember that, in the words of the "Manchester Guardian," in no sense hostile to the Princes' Order, "no power on earth can much longer prevent the infiltration of democratic ideas and institutions into the States' territories. Federation or no Federation" and that the Princes' best policy is "not to defy democracy, but to use it."

Socialists And Rural Reconstruction

Reports are persistent that several Provincial Governments are viewing Gandhiji's programme of village uplift with deep distrust, if not with actual hostility. But whatever attitude any local Government may take up, Gandhiji's own programme should be pursued in accordance with its fixed plan, due care being taken to avoid conflict with the authorities and mixing up active politics with the essentially economic work of the All-India Village Industries Association. That does not mean that the Association should not engage or co-operate with Congressmen. Only, as Gandhiji points out, it is desirable that the active workers of the Association should not hold any office in a Congress Committee. Nor does it mean that the Congress should have nothing to do with the work of the Association. Far from it Congress Committees and individual Congressmen should offer every possible co-operation to the Association. Apart from the duty of the Congress to help all suitable measures calculated to promote the economic well-being of the villagers, the work of the A.V.I.A., like most other economic activities, has a distinct nation-building and, therefore, political value which the Congress cannot afford to ignore.

It is unfortunate that some Congress Socialists do not fully appreciate the value of Gandhiji's programme of village industries from their own Socialistic point of view. Consequently they not only fail to give their due share of co-operation in activities that undoubtedly benefit the poor villagers whose welfare they seek to promote but they also prejudice, by their criticism, other people against such activities. Nobody contends that Gandhiji's programme comprises everything that needs to be done to bring about village reconstruction but it is certainly calculated to give a considerable measure of economic relief to the destitute villagers. A little actual experience of village organisation will convince Congress Socialists that they cannot effectively impress the villagers unless they help to relieve their hunger or other forms of distress. They are entitled to formulate their own programme of work among the villagers. But that need not prevent them from being among the foremost to support and work for Gandhiji's plan of rural uplift. It is only by actual work among the villagers, work which gives to the latter immediate economic relief, can they convert the country-side to their social and political philosophy.

Duty Of Muslims

Mr. Malik Din Mohammad Din, who is said to be a progressive Muslim member of the Punjab Legislative Council, has appealed to Pandit Malaviya and his friends 'in the name of the motherland,' and "in the name of every thing dear to them" to call off their proposed anti-Award agitation. There should not be two opinions as to the essence of appeal. It deserves to be supported. For, the agitation that the Malaviyaites propose to launch upon will not affect the Award, but is bound, on the other hand, to stimulate and provoke inter-communal bitterness. Such a sequel will injure the motherland and everything that Malaviyaji holds, and has held for over fifty years, very dear. The agitation at this juncture, most certainly militates against Malaviyaji's proved love for his country and its interests.

But the appeal to desist by progressive Muslims loses its grace and effectiveness, if it is not accompanied by the acceptance of an obligation implied in that appeal. When Mussalmans demand that there should be no opposition to the Award, it is very natural to expect something in return. That 'something' is obvious. It is an undertaking that they will co-operate with their fellow-countrymen in opposing the J.P.C. Scheme and in securing not only an agreed settlement of the Communal question, but also a constitution for India through a Constituent Assembly elected on the basis of adult suffrage. They owe this to the Hindus as a moral obligation implied in the appeal to leave the Award alone for the time being. They owe this to the motherland as a patriotic duty. And they also owe this to their own community if they admit that the 90 per cent. of their people, who have been ignored in the Communal Award as much as the J.P.C. Report really constitute the community. An appeal to Malaviyaji and his friends in the name of the motherland and every thing dear to them is most desirable. But equally incumbent on the Mussalmans in the name of the motherland and every thing dear to them is the corollary of it.

MODERN AGRICULTURE

What The State Can And Should Do

(BY ANILBARAN RAY.)

II.

The Italians offer an example of how people are fighting against natural difficulties. Wheat is the staple food of the Italians, but the climate and soil of Italy is not very favourable for wheat growing. So Mussolini took up the world-known "Wheat campaign" to improve and increase wheat cultivation in the country. The State has granted a loan of 10 million liras for the purchase of steam ploughs for breaking up new lands throughout the kingdom. The permanent wheat committee supplies the provincial commissions with ploughs, seed drills, harrows, clod breakers, weeders, etc., to give them on loan to the farmers as a method of propaganda. With the introduction of improved implements the State realised that proper attention must be paid to the selection of seeds, as on this the radical improvement rests. To introduce and encourage the use of mechanical fertilisers the State has lowered the railway freight for chemical manures. Special demonstration centres have been opened for demonstrating the economical and technical advantage of fertilisers of high concentration. Now a highly concentrated fertiliser is being produced in Italy which contains 40 to 50 per cent. of soluble phospheric acid, and 19 to 20 per cent. of amonical nitrogen, this making the transport charges negligible. Mussolini says: "The issue is simple. It is merely a question of increasing the average yield per hectare. As a beginning a very little will satisy me." If in India, the average yield per acre can be increased even by a very little, that will give considerable aggregate results. Nay, if the villagers can be taught to stop wastage, say, the wastage of manure—that alone will be all appreciable gain. In villages, cowdung is heaped up by the roadside and is allowed to dry up in the sun and be washed away by rain, thus leaving very little of its manurial value but

(Continued on page 8.)

Ajra Firing

Apropos of the firing in Ajra, we have received a statement on behalf of the Muslims of Ajra, which directly contradicts the official version published recently. In the Muslim version are contained allegations that are, indeed, grave. They may be highly exaggerated, but even if there is the slightest substance in the alleged details, then Muslims have been the victims of serious excesses. But whatever the truth, the fact that grave allegations, even affecting the honour of women, have been publicly made, renders an immediate, thorough and impartial inquiry urgent and necessary. We urge upon the Kolhapur Darbar, which is ultimately responsible for the conduct of administration in Ichalkranji, and whose duty, therefore, it is to see that justice is done, to establish, without any loss of time, an Inquiry Committee of persons, commanding popular confidence, not only in the State, but also outside it, to go thoroughly into the allegations. We have referred to the fact on a former occasion, and we emphahise it again that, even according to other reports, women and children were fired upon. We extremely regret that, though several days have passed since the tragedy occurred, the Kolhapur Government has not appointed a Committee of Enquiry acceptable to the public outside, as well as inside the State.

COMPANIES ACT AMENDMENT

Answer To The Memoranda Of The Committee Of The Federation Of The Indian Chambers Of Commerce

By SOHRAB R. DAVAR.

I

It appears that the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce have adopted an elaborate memorandum to be submitted to the Government of India regarding the amendments to the Indian Companies Act, and while doing so have tried to protect the vested interests of those in charge of the working of managing agencies as applied to joint stock companies in this country. The object of this short article is to answer some of the points raised in that memorandum or at least that part of it which has been published in the press.

Managing Agents

As Financiers

Once again we have conjured up before us the bogey of the necessity of tacking on of a managing agency firm to companies running industries as the most essential or necessary complement to companies on this side of the world. Outside this country no one has ever thought of a managing agency as of importance in any sense of the term, with the result that India happens to be the only happy hunting-ground monopolised by these organisations. The main prop on which this system claims to rest is that it provides finance to industries, particularly in times of difficulties. One has to glance through the history of failures and liquidations of a large number of our industrial concerns, particularly in the cotton textile line, to be convinced as to how hollow is this contention and how illusory this idea happens to be.

A Recent Instance

The recent failure of managing agency concerns, particularly that of the Currimbhoys Limited, who had under their control a group of a large number of cotton mill companies is fresh to the mind of Indian investors. Not only did the managing agents fail to provide adequate finance out of their own resources, or from those of their friends, but the most objectionable method of inter-mill finance on which they tried to prop up one company with the funds of the other has resulted in liquidation or financial difficulties of almost the majority of the companies under their management, which result would not have occurred if the companies were working independently under their own Board of Directors free from managing agency influence or control. The inter-company finance has now become so widespread that one finds the same being practised by some of our leading agency firms, thereby loudly proclaiming the fact that the managing agencies by themselves are not capable in the time of financial stress and necessity to finance companies under their control. There are so many other cases of recent financial difficulties of joint stock companies that it is hardly necessary for me in the course of this short article to enumerate them by their names, the instances being quite fresh in the memory of the investors concerned.

Question Of Capital

In fact one finds that a good many companies are being promoted from the very beginning with inadequate finance in form of share capital inspite of the fact that ample capital could have been procured if an effort had been made in that direction. The Tariff Board's remark which is made most of only applies to the present times of exceptional financial depression as is clear from their statement. Nobody could assert with any show of reason that companies floated during normal times and particularly in times of great prosperity experienced during the post-war period, could not have found ample capital if the promoters had made an effort to get the same. In fact the capital was over subscribed. The fact is that in order to justify the existence of the managing agency system a number of joint stock companies are deliberately floated with inadequate provision of capital. Not only is the working capital not fully provided for, but even in case of block capital expenditure, reliance is placed on fixed deposits and other medium of finance so unsuited to concerns of this character. It is no use crying about procuring finance through agency system when companies are deliberately promoted with inadequate capital. The evil of promotion of companies with inadequate finance or capital was noticed even in England with the result that the new English Companies Act of 1929 now makes it compulsory for a company to be floated with adequate capital both for the block and floating finance. Thus there is nothing in the contention of the Committee of the Federation when they say that "in the present conditions it will be difficult to secure the necessary amount of share capital". They further add that "such a provision will only hinder the growth and development of industries materially and will cause more harm than good." I do not know whether this remark is made to apply to companies like sugar companies, the capital for which is forthcoming quite easily and rapidly and inspite of that agencies are tacked on to the companies con-

(Continued on page 9).

Frankly Speaking

RESPONSE OR INSULT?

According to Lady Layton "despite the stupendous handicaps the rapidly growing band of women in India was bringing about a social revolution on peaceful lines"; and the women's organisations were changing the face of India and challenging the Government to carry out the *long-needed measures of reform* in education, conditions of labour, etc." (our italics). This tribute to Indian women is thoroughly well-deserved. But while it is delightful, it is also amusing coming as it does from Lady Layton who was broadcasting all this evidently in support of the Select Committee proposals. Does the good lady honestly suppose that the proposals—whether they deal with India generally or women specifically—are a response, even a mild response, to "the social revolution" or "challenge to Government" and not insult both to the women of India and the Indian Nation?

AMAZING ORDER

Sometime ago, the Government of the United Provinces were reported to have confiscated the Hindi translation of a widely known book by Lenin on Imperialism. But now they have gone one better. They have actually confiscated the Hindi translation of Karl Marx and Engels' Communist Manifesto itself. The Manifesto is accepted by friends and enemies alike as a classic in the history of politico-economic literature. It is acknowledged as of unrivalled importance because it is the foundation of a world philosophy. It constitutes an important text for students of sociology in all the Universities of the world. And if the Governor of U. P. and his advisers have any pretence to the knowledge of social, economic and political factors governing modern conditions their libraries must contain a copy of it.

WHY?

The Manifesto has been translated in almost every language of the world. It is available in every country except perhaps Germany and—vernacular India! One quite realises that Government are nervous of Socialism—shades of MacDonald, Snowden, Sidney Webb! But this orgy of confiscation is not a drive against Socialist propaganda. It is definitely calculated to keep in academic ignorance the people in India, who cannot read English; apart from the fact that it constitutes, in principle, a declaration of bureaucratic intention to block the development and progress of Hindustani as the medium of instruction in India.

DEPLORABLE DISSENSIONS.

It is unfortunate that, while the All-India Trade Union Congress is making earnest efforts to restore unity in Labour ranks in the country, the Madras Provincial Labour Conference, far from helping the Congress, is repudiating its representative character. Some of the speakers at the Conference made bitter attacks against well-known Labour leaders like Mr. N. M. Joshi and Mr. B. Shiva Rao, and the President himself suggested fresh lines of division in Indian Labour by remarking that North Indian Labour leaders exploited the South for selfish purposes. Such an attitude, inspired, we suspect, by personal considerations, is hardly calculated to add to the representative character of the A.I.T.U. Congress or to promote Labour unity in general. Workers should beware of those leaders, who consciously or unconsciously, work against their unity.

SELF-PRAISE.

Replying jointly to the addresses by certain local bodies the Governor of Bengal belauded the J.P.C. reforms scheme to the skies, observing—seriously, we presume—that the transfer of Agriculture and Finance to the control of Provincial Ministers is a revolutionary advance. Messrs. Churchill and Co. may gasp at such revolutionary features of the scheme. But in India a remark like the above only provokes laughter. So biassed is the Governor in favour of the semi-official scheme that he is utterly incapable of realising its universal condemnation in the country though he asks others to take a sternly realistic view of the situation.

A STUBBORN FACT.

The Madras Presidency Muslim League is accustomed to take a sternly realistic view of things, whoever else may not be. And the Council of this League sees no revolution anywhere in the J.P.C. scheme. It rather believes that any constitution based on it would result in the perpetuation of the political, economic and commercial subjugation of the people of the country in a worse form than under the present system and that for this among other reasons the whole scheme is utterly unacceptable. This body is but one of the numerous ones that have expressed a similar view. And neither the Governor of Bengal nor any other official can afford to ignore this real and stubborn fact.

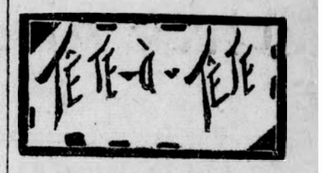
—PRESS VIEWS—

Unfair To India

According to the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report, the Indo-Burma trade constitutes nearly half of Burma's export and import trade. Out of a total export of Rs. 56 crores from Burma merchandize worth about Rs. 28 crores is exported to India. It is estimated that the separation of Burma from India will involve a loss in revenue to the latter of about Rs. 3 crores. A major portion, if not the whole of this loss ought to be made up by imposing duties on goods imported into India from Burma. It would be highly unfair to the Indian tax-payer if he is called upon to bear the heavy cost of separation.—"Leader."

Constituent Assembly

The Constituent Assembly of Sjt: Satyamurti's notion is nothing but a revised edition of the All Parties' Conference, with which all responsible Congressmen in the country have most unequivocally declared, they shall have nothing to do and the constitution framed by it will have no statutory sanction behind it. The Congress has not insisted upon producing an agreed constitution to be presented to Britain. This it has long long ago repudiated. The Congress wants to win for India the right of framing its own Swaraj Constitution and for that it has demanded the Constituent Assembly. Will Sjt: Satyamurti be good enough to take the note of the ideology behind the Congress demand of a Constituent Assembly and cease prating about his own view of it, which is nothing but a return to the old mendicant policy and the modern liberal slogan of the All Parties' Conference, which the Congress has definitely and rightly rejected.—"Voice of India."



FURDAH OVER AFRIDI COUNTRY

Importance Of Road Realised

—"Times of India."

Only too well. Especially with the assistance of its Delhi correspondent who has very helpfully protested too much and at great length.

* * * *

TANGAIL, Jan. 16.

Bhubaneswar Banerjee and Deven Chakraverty have been fined Rs. 50 each for having talked with each other while in the police lock-up, thereby violating the restraint order passed on them under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act.—United Press.

Even the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act has its saving graces.

* * * *

"If the (J. P. C.) proposals were adopted, we (!?!) shall lose India in two years," declares Sir Michael O'Dwyer.

The prediction, most unfortunately, is too good to be true.

* * * *

The Governor of Bengal asserts that in at least two respects the J. P. C. Report was 'almost a revolutionary advance."

Such hallucinations should be forgiven to the Governor of—er—Bengal.

* * * *

"The terms," says Mr. Jamal Mahomed, "and the spirit of the Agreement constitute serious infringements on the established and necessary principle of fiscal autonomy for India."

We already knew that—from Sir William Clare-Lees' thanks to the Lord, and the "Times of India's frantic defence of the Agreement.

* * * *

In his young days, Mr. Sachidananda Sinha learnt from Tennyson that in the British Empire freedom had broadened from precedent to precedent, but as an old man he had lived to learn that in India at any rate freedom was narrowed down from safeguard to safeguard.

We sincerely hope he lives longer and learns the difference between Britain and the Empire.

* * * *

Nothing illustrates more clearly than examples.

When the Punjab Governor visited the town of Gujrat the other day, students lined the route which was decorated with flags and arches. This is an instance of what is not taking part in politics.

But if Mahatma Gandhi were to visit Gujrat and students were to——well, you know what we mean.

* * * *

This policy of national self-sufficiency is being carried out vigorously not only in the cultural but also the economic field. Turkey is now self-supporting in the matter of wheat and sugar supplies. Two mills have been established for the production of cotton goods. A French expert has been called to overhaul the whole financial system.

—"The Leader."

Our contemporary will correct us if we are mistaken, but the suggestion seems to us to be that the Turkish Dictator ignored British experts because they would take, say, 200 hundred years to do what Mustafa Kemal with the aid of French experts would complete in 20 years.

* * * *

"Herr Hitler, broadcasting, welcomed Saarlanders to "our home in Reich."

—Reuter.

Which, of course, includes concentration camps also.

* * * *

Judge (in traffic court)—"I'll let you off with a fine this time, but another day I'll send you to jail."

Driver—"Sort of a weather-forecast, eh, Judge?"

"What do you mean?"

"Fine to-day—Cooler to-morrow."

Muslim Version Of Ajra Tragedy

Grave Allegations Against Local Authorities

DEMAND FOR INDEPENDENT ENQUIRY

"Firing Not Justified"

We have received a statement regarding the recent firing at Ajra in Kolhapur State, when nine persons were killed and several wounded, signed on behalf of the local Muslim community by M. H. Hazari, Pleader, Kolhapur and others.

The statement alleges that the firing by the police was without justification and asks for the intervention of the Viceroy and a full enquiry and punishment of those held to be responsible.

The trouble, according to the statement, arose out of the attempts of the Jagirdar of Ichalkaranji to gain possession of Sandalwood trees planted in the Muslim cemetery in Ajra. This, the signatories say, would have caused the desecration of Muslim graves.

It is alleged that the Police fired on men, women and children who came out to see what was happening, when a Muslim was arrested in a restaurant by the order of the Jagirdar.

The killed included three women and two children. Four women one child and 24 men were seriously wounded. The number of slightly wounded is not known.

The reports that a crowd of people resisted the arrest and pelted the police with stones is denied by the authors of the statement, who, in an interview with a "Chronicle" representative affirmed the truth of their version of the affair.

ORIGIN OF TROUBLE.

Mr. M. H. Hazari, Pleader, Kolhapur and Others say in the course of their Statement:—

Poor Muslims of Ajra in the District of Ichalkranji were fired upon by the Police of the Jagirdar of Ichalkaranji.

In the face of the versions published it is our duty to publish the facts so that the public may be correctly informed.

In the cemetery and the Idgah of the Muslims of Ajra a number of Sandalwood and Banyan trees have been planted since a very very long time. About these trees litigation has been going in the Ichalkaranji Courts between the Jagirdar of Ichakalranji and the Muslims of Ajra. The Jagirdar wanted to take the trees etc. belonging to the cemetery and the Idgah in his proprietorship as well as a porch of the Mosque where people perform their ablutions before going in for prayers.

DISPUTE ABOUT SANDALWOOD TREES.

The reason of this it is said is that the Muslims have planted these trees without the Jaghirdar's permission. The Muslims on their part, say that these trees have been planted by them for the sake of shade at the cemetery and the Idgah. Further, if a Muslim died his survivors generally planted a sandal tree on the grave for perfume.

According to this custom Muslims have for a very long time been planting these trees on the graves at the cemetery. If these are cut and rooted out the graves will be desecrated inasmuch as the perfume of the sandal wood is in its root they are bound to be rooted and the graves therefore will be desecrated. During the litigation, i.e. on the 14th of December last, the Jagirdar of Ichalkaranji ordered the numbering of the trees before any decision had been received from the Court and openly declared that they would be rooted out.

The Muslims humbly begged that this should not be done as the graves would sure be desecrated and the Muslims would not be able to tolerat euchs desecration. This humble prayer was ignored by the Mamlatdar. But, even then the Muslims kept quiet. They only wired to H. H. The Maharaja Saheb of Kolhapur about their helpless condition and asked for justice.

STRANGE ORDER.

Thereupon the Maharaja Saheb deputed the Assistant Chief of Police Mr. Swami and Police Inspector Tate, who came to Ajra and finding the Muslims faultless and peaceful, recommended them to keep silent and have no fear as due justice would be done to them by the Jagirdar of Ichalkaranji and if not the Maharaj Saheb would do it.

The Muslims accepted this assurance and were quiet. But the Jagirdar of Ichalkaranji was very much put out.

He also passed an order that not more than two persons should move about, the 'Id' of the Muslims was on the 7th of January.

The Muslims again wired to the Maharaja of Kolhapur protesting against such unwarranted action, and said that on the day of the Id such an order was indefensible.

The Jagirdar issued warrants against seven Muslims which were executed on the 8th of January and one Muslim, Abdul Karrim Mangaonker, was arrested at a restaurant in a Muslim Street. Some men, women and children came out to see what was happening and they were fired upon. The result of this was that three women, two children and five men were killed and the crowd dispersed.

KILLED AND WOUNDED REMAIN UNATTENDED.

The statement of Mr. Hazari proceeds to make grave allegations of excesses on the part of the Police and continues:—

Those who are seriously wounded number 4 women, 1 child, 24 men and those slightly wounded have not yet been counted.

The killed and the wounded remained where they were for full one day, unattended to, including old and disabled people, women and children. Not a single person, whether woman or child was safe, and all remained in hiding.

Orders were issued that, if the Muslims did not look after their dead and wounded, "dheds" would be asked to take them away and throw them in pits. The Muslims then came out and buried their dead with the greatest difficulty because not more than two persons could move together.

Some of the wounded travelled 61 miles from Ajra during the night to Kolhapur from where Muslims at once went over to the help of their brethren. The wounded were then brought to the Kolhapur Hospital. The dead bodies were duly buried and prayers offered on the graves.

ARRESTS CONTINUE.

The Maharaja Saheb of Kolhapur has asked the Muslims to keep the peace and has assured them of justice being done in the matter. The wounded have been looked after by the State and food has been supplied to them and they are well-treated. It has now been found, however, that Muslims of Ajra are being sought out without any discrimination whatsoever and arrested.

Muslims who ran away from Ajra to Kolhapur and had taken refuge there have been extradited from Kolhapur. We hope the Maharaja Saheb will not deliver up the refugees from Ajra to the Jagirdar of Ichalkaranji.

APPEAL TO VICEROY.

We seek justice from the Viceroy and we ask that those persons who are arrested, should be released on bail, that women and children should not be troubled, that H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur and the A.G.G. and Resident of Kolhapur must take up this matter in their hands and see that justice is given to the Muslims and see that those responsible for the tragedy are duly punished.

We appeal to all the Muslim brethren of India and outside India to help their Islamic brethren in this their dire calamity and we beg of all Urdu papers to raise their voices on our behalf.

Expenses for the refugees, litigation and feeding and clothing of widows and orphans is greatly needed.

Those who send in any kind of help for the sufferers of Ajra will kindly send to Abdul Kader Sultan Saheb Maniar, President, Anjuman-i-Noor-ul-Islam, Kolhapur (City).

FREEDOM OR SUBJECTION?

There Is No Half-way House, Says Dewan Chamanlal

LAHORE, Jan. 16.

"Either the Government of India must be run by people, or you continue to be a subject nation. There is no halfway house. That is why the Congress says any change that is going to be made in the present administration should be in the interests of the masses and that in no way their interests should be jeopardised', said Dewan Chamanlal speaking on the Parliamentary Committee Report.

He declared that the Communal Award was an anti-national, undesirable and poisonous thing but in order to get it altered or modified they must sit together and come to some agreed settlement.—United Press.

VOLCANO IN GWALIAR STATE

GWALIOR, Jan. 16.

The special correspondent of the "Jayaji Pratap" an official paper of the Gwalior State, says that a volcano has been discovered near village Chanchora. Until recently the mountain was an inactive one but since last week it has started emitting smoke and fire.

The superstitious folk considering it a divine miracle are flocking in thousands to the place to have a glimpse of Jwaladevi.—United Press.

'QUAKE SHOCKS FELT IN JAIPUR

JAIPUR, Jan. 16.

A slight tremor with subterranean rumblings was experienced here last night at about twelve. The solid masonry of a well cracked with a loud report and startled many persons from their sleep. The tremor lasted a few seconds.—A. P.

EIGHT STRIKERS ARRESTED

KARACHI, Jan. 16.

Eight strikers were arrested today at Bunder Goods Station. It is alleged as the carts carrying the goods entered the Railway yard the strikers threw themselves before the carts and stretched themselves on the ground thus obstructing the loyal workers and the traffic. They were warned by the police to disperse but on refusal they were put under arrest.—A.P. Special.

MOVE FOR UNITY OF ENGLISH CHRISTANITY

LONDON, Jan. 16.

A revolutionary scheme to achieved unity for English Christians will it is understood be submitted at the Convocation on January 23. It is the outcome of the conference of representatives of the Church of England and the Free Churches debating intermittently since 1920. The scheme suggests a new Church Constitution and, if accepted, will be a historic step towards the reunion of English Christianity.—Reuter's Special.

SEQUEL TO AJRA SHOOTING

About 40 Persons Arrested

SANGLI, Jan. 15.

A Kolhapur vernacular daily reporting on the Ajra affair observes that about 30 to 40 Muslims have been arrested. A panchanama of the wounded was made on the 10th in Albert Edward Hospital at Kolhapur and was sent back to Ajra. The condition of four or five wounded (in Kolhapur hospital) remains the same. Some of them seem unwilling to allow the doctor to extract the bullets from their bodies. The paper adds that one Vasudeo Ganesh Joshi of Ajra was arrested while he was proceeding by motor.—A.P.

Mr. Romesh C. Nanavati, F.C.I., F.F.S. (Eng.), who has been awarded Faculty of Public Secretary by the Faculty of Secretaries Ltd. of England, is amongst the few to receive such a distinction. He is Assistant Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Dharampur.

STABILISING EXPORTS OF U. S. COTTON

New Plan To Reduce Surplus Considered At Conference

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.

It is reliably reported that the new plan to reduce the cotton surplus by methods of stabilising exports was considered at a conference which consisted of Messrs. Roosevelt, Hull, Morgenthau and Oscar Johnston, the cotton authority. Pending conclusion of the projected Reciprocal Trade Pacts the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has tentatively fixed the quota at 12,000,000 taxfree bales for the current year under the Bankhead Act.

Divergent viewpoints in the handling of surplus has caused a barter deal with Germany involving 500,000 bales being dropped at least for the time being.

It is asserted that the new plan does not involve barter, and also that President Roosevelt has instructed Mr. Hull to sound the three big consuming countries.—Reuter.

REVALUATION OF DOLLAR

Possible Result Of Adverse Decision Of Supreme Court

(Special for "The Chronicle.")

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.

Washington circles discuss the possibility of revaluation of the Dollar and its orginal Gold Content in the event of an adverse decision of the Supreme Court regarding the Gold Clause

Devaluation will have little stimulus on domestic prices and the initial effect of promoting foreign trade will largely disappear.

TREASURY ATTITUDE

Washington.—The Treasury state that they will continue, as heretofore, to pay 35 dollars per ounce of gold. It is pointed out further that there had been no indication whatever of the intention of upward revaluation of dollar which could only be undertaken by an Act of the Congress.

FRENCH BANK STOP GOLD SHIPMENT

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, Jan. 15.

Banks stopped all gold shipments to New York, owing to the risk involved in the lower price for gold on arrival.

ROOSEVELT PLANS SOCIAL SECURITY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.

President Roosevelt's social security programme, which he will transmit to the Congress on Thursday together with a special message, is regarded as one of the most important pieces of legislation of the session.

It will include unemployment insurance, old age pensions, protection of children, maternity care and other relative problems.—Reuter.

Due In London On January 31

PARIS, Jan. 15.

It is announced that M. Flandin and M. Laval will arrive in London on Jany. 31 and the conversations with the British statesmen will occur on February 1 and 2.—Reuter.

RICE MILL GUTTED

Disastrous Fire Causes Rs. 40,000 Damages At Bezwada

BEZWADA, Jan. 16.

The Gopalkrishna Rice Mill situated in the heart of the town was the scene of a disastrous fire last night causing damage to machinery and paddy and rice stores.

The loss is estimated at about Rs. 40,000.

The cause of the fire is not known.—A. P.

"SHOCK TO MANY"

Rajen Babu's Tribute To Gidwani

NEW DELHI, Jan. 16.

Babu Rajendra Prasad paying tributes to the late Acharya Gidwani said:—

"It seems that we are passing through very bad times. Within the last few weeks we have lost three stalwarts, Mr. Sasmal of Bengal followed by Mr. Abhyankar of Nagpur. Mr. Abhyankar is followed by Acharya Gidwani. In three corners India has lost three fighters, whose places, it is difficult to fill.

"The death of Mr. Gidwani has come as a shock to many of us, who knew him and valued his great talents, sacrifices and services. The national education has lost one of its supporters, and inspirers and the country as a whole and the province of Sind in particular, one of its devoted servants. May God grant to Mrs. Gidwani and her children the strength to bear the blow".

Acharya Kirpalani, General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee says:

"Mr. Gidwani was my dear personal friend. News of his tragic and premature death naturally comes to me as a shock. In him the country has lost one of the most able and sincere patriots and a great educationist. My heart goes out in sympathy to his wife and little children".—United Press.

MEMORIAL TO ACHARYA GIDWANI

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 16.

Efforts are being made here to raise a public memorial in memory of the late Acharya Gidwani, who was ex-Principal of the Gujarat Vidyapith.—A.P.

FLANDIN'S VISIT TO LONDON POSTPONED

PARIS, Jan. 15.

The slight postponement in the date of M. Flandin's visit to London is due to the French Government not yet having decided its attitude regarding disarmament and the British proposals with a view to Germany's return to the League and the Disarmament Conference. M. Laval after his return from Geneva will thoroughly study the position before submitting his suggestions to the Cabinet.—Reuter.

H.H. AGA KHAN FOR POONA

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Jan. 16.

H. H. the Aga Khan is coming here on 21st instant for a short stay which is reported to be unconnected with politics.

Ranade Anniversary At Gokhale Hall

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Jan. 16.

Ranade anniversary was celebrated here when Prof. D. G. Karve of the Fergusson College spoke at the Gokhale Hall on Ranade's economic achievements.

MISSING MAILPLANE FOUND AFTER VIGOROUS SEARCH

(Special Cable)

PORT DARWIN, Jan. 16.

The air mail 'plane from London due to-day is missing since it left Kepang at midnight on Tuesday. The 'plane wirelessed: "Hopelessly lost, coming down."

It is believed that it has landed in and outlandish spot in North Australia, but searching 'planes are unable to locate it.

LATER:

A search 'plane landed beside the mail 'plane, but broke its propellor in so doing. It transferred petrol to the mail 'plane which took off for Port Darwin shortly after.

Soviet Russia's First-Rate Sensation

Zinovieff And Kamenev Indicted As Members Of Revolutionary Organisation

Mysterious Movements Of Zinovieff Whose Historic Letter Shattered First Labour Government In 1925

MOSCOW, January 16.

The inquisition over the assassination of Sergei Kirov has produced a sudden startling development with the publication of an indictment of the so-called "Moscow Centre Group" composed inter-alia of Zinovieff and Kamenev, who are alleged to be involved in a counter revolutionary plot in conjunction with the members of the Leningrad Group executed last December.

The news has created a first rate sensation, but it is not expected that Zinovieff and Kamenev will be sentenced to death as no old Bolshevik has hitherto been executed.—Reuter's Special Service.

Zinovieff's life has been a stormy one. Revolutionary agitator from boyhood, his name has been changed countless times: "Shatsky," "Gregorieff," "Gregory," "Apfelbaum." Exiled, imprisoned, disgraced, he has never fulfilled his early promise.

Inseparable friend of Lenin in exile before the Revolution, he never attained the same position or influence. Appearance belies his character. Broad shouldered, with hard mouth and bright eyes, he looks the strong leader "par excellence." But since Lenin's death has been involved in more than one party intrigue.

Calls Ramsay MacDonald "a fig-leaf for the English bankers."

His name—the best-known one—entered British history in 1925 at end of "Red Letter" said to be addressed to British Communists and calling for revolution. "Revealed" on the eve of General Election, this document shattered the first Labour Government. Controversy on its authenticity has raged ever since.

ZINOVIEFF & KAMENEV PLEAD GUILTY?

MOSCOW, Jan. 16.

Zinovieff and Kamenev pleaded guilty of being members of a counter revolutionary group, according to a semi-official agency.—Reuter's Special.

Saarlanders Celebrate Victory With Enthusiasm

Funeral Of "Herr Status Quo", Only "Mournful" Incident!

(Special Cable.)

SAARBRUECKEN, Jan. 15.

Delirious enthusiasm seized every inhabitant to-night. Enormous crowds in beflagged and brilliantly lit streets, cheered frantically as a mile-long procession passed with men, women and children holding Chinese lanterns aloft, while dozens of bands, string, brass, concertinas, and bugles played patriotic airs and military marches. The German National Anthem, the Horstwessel and Saar songs are sung everywhere. There is a continuous roar of Heils, but good humour prevails everywhere. No incidents of any kind have been reported and the crowd heartily laughed when a group of youths clad in mourning, top hats bore a cap coffin inscribed. "The funeral of Herr Status" and a top hatted delegation deposited a large wreath labelled. "You have conquered" outside the offices of the Workers' journal which yesterday prophesied an anti-Hitlerite victory.

Amidst the unforgettable jubilation in many a town or village there are people quietly packing their trunks, and looking up trains. They opposed the entry of Hitlerism into the Saar and now fear their fate under Hitler, seeking refuge elsewhere. It is reported that half a dozen well-known Socialists and Communists have already crossed the frontier.

BERLIN REJOICES

BERLIN, Jan. 15.

The Prussian motto "order in everything" was exemplified in Berlin's 'Mafeking Night' celebrations outside the Ministry of Propaganda where Hitler's speech this morning was reproduced on a loudspeaker, followed by a speech from Dr. Goebbels who bitterly attacked the emigres.—Reuter

COUNCIL OF THREE TO SETTLE TRANSFER DETAILS

LONDON, Jan. 15.

The Council of the League of Nations met privately this morning at Geneva and the result of the Saar Plebiscite was officially communicated by the Secretary-General of the League.

Press reports state that it was decided that a Council of Three under the Chairmanship of Baron Aloisi should meet immediately to settle the final details of transfer, and the French and German Experts will also meet to work out the various commercial and economic details.—B.O.W.

HISTORIC ANNOUNCEMENT BY WIRELESS

(SPECIAL CABLE)

SAARBRUECKEN, Jan. 15.

The galleries of the Wartburg Hall were crowded when the result was announced but only a small crowd assembled in the cold mist outside. The majority of the Saarlanders heard the historic announcement by wireless in their own homes. Within a few minutes of the announcement the Nazi flag appeared from the windows and photographs of Herr Hitler had coverings removed while the swastikas were openly displayed in the shopwindows. Shops, factories and mines are remaining closed to-day which is also a general holiday to all school-children.

The results in all the districts shewed the overwhelming victory for Germany and Herr Hitler. Even the smallest villages were only able to secure a few "status quo" votes. Over 84,000 voted in Saarbruecken town of whom 73,761 were for Germany 10,413 for "Status quo" 286 for France.

CALCUTTA GERMANS CELEBRATE VICTORY

CALCUTTA, Jan. 16.

The German Colony in Calcutta celebrated the Nazi victory in the Saar plebiscite at the German Club last night.

In a short speech Baron von Owwachendorf, Consul General for Germany proposed the toast of "faithful Saarlanders and the Fatherland" which was enthusiastically drunk.

As soon as the result of voting was received in Calcutta, the German Flag was hoisted at the Consulate and German business houses in the City were closed for the day as a mark of rejoicing.

The event will be officially celebrated at the German Club, Calcutta, on Friday.—United Press.

Moga.—Mr. Ram Nath of Moga who is undergoing 5 years' rigorous imprisonment in Rawalpindi Jail is much pulled down in health. His eyes were tested and it was found that he needs spectacles. It is learnt that he is getting slight temperature since a few days. He has got pain in his chest.—United Press.

Our Defective Municipal Electoral Roll

NEED FOR AMENDMENT IN LAW

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The very first thing that would strike any new candidate contesting the ensuing municipal election is that while large number of qualified rent-payers have been omitted from the Ward electoral rolls, equally large number of dead and absentees appear as voters. This is evidently due to the Municipality adopting a wrong method in preparing the rolls by leaving the work to a temporary staff acting under the supervision of the Ward offices who are supposed to prepare the list by door to door visits. One fails to understand why instead of requisitioning the houseowners to provide the Ward offices with a correct list of qualified tenants to ensure the preparation of exhaustive and correct rolls, the Municipal authorities should follow the cumbrous and expensive method of preparing the rolls by a specially appointed temporary staff. The result has been that some of the sitting members have been able to create pocket boroughs for their safe return to the Municipal Corporation. I know it and many will confirm when I say that some of the sitting members with whom life without Corporation is a life of complete oblivion and civil death and with whom "the City Fathership" is the be-all and end-all of life, manage things at the preliminary stage of enrolment, when presentation of rent bills is not at all enforced, in such a way that all the tenants of particular buildings within their respective sphere of influence are duly entered in the ward rolls while the very adjacent buildings which may have qualified tenants in large numbers are entirely neglected.

Now that tried Congressmen are likely to enter the Municipality in large number and to form a strong party within the Corporation, is it too much to expect that they should get the Municipal Act so amended as regards preparation of rolls that the civic rights of Municipality is extended to all genuine qualified rent-payers; apart from lowering the franchise to tenants paying rent of Rs. 5 per month.

The truth of the above complaint will be found in that while in a given building though there are fifty qualified rent-payers names of only 10 will appear in the roll, while in a building adjacent thereto even the names of those rent-payers who had lived there a year ago would be found.—Yours, etc.,

ONE WHO KNOWS.

Bungling Baron Of Britain!

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Lord Lloyd has again opened his lips and condemned India and Indians wholesale! For he has found them totally unfit for any administrative work! Can presumption and perversity go any further?

(1) Has not Lloyd's own administration of this Presidency been a big bungle?

(2) Has not the Back Bay scheme proved a colossal failure?

(3) Has not the Development Department drowned the Presidency into bankruptcy?

(4) Has not the Sukkur Barrage proved a white elephant?

(5) Has not Lloyd's administration in Egypt widened the breach between Britain and that country?

(6) Verily, Britain has seldom produced a bigger Bungler, Muddler and Babbler than Lord Lloyd.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

MODERN AGRICULTURE

(Continued from Page 6.)

spoiling the health of the village. "All farmers in Italy are bound by law to build suitable manure stores, proportionate to the dimension of the stables and to preserve and use the manures according to the rules of sound agricultural technique."

State Help In England

Mr. Bannerjee cites England as an example of what the Government of a country can do for its agricultural development. "The British Government is trying its level best for the improvement of English agriculture as, though England is an industrial country, greater percentage of its population lives on agriculture. It has amended laws and passed new bills to the benefit of the agricultural labourers; established 9 agricultural universities, and university colleges, 12 colleges, 2 veterinary colleges, and numerous farm institutions, all with long and short courses for the sons and daughters of the farmers. It has appointed country agriculture-experts to give free advice to the peasants. Grass for the cattle; soils; milk; etc., are tested free at the Government institutions and advice as to the food value of the grass, productivity, acid alkaline ratio, chemical composition of the soil and the crops to suit it, butter-fat percentage in the milk, etc., is given gratis to the peasants; the State grants huge amounts for the improvement of livestock and, above all, it forecasts the rates, creates markets and carries on vigorous propaganda work for buying "National Marked" goods. There are numerous centres where the peasants can send their soil for analysis; the knowledge of the composition of the particular soil enables the farmers to cultivate the particular crop suited for that soil and to add the particular manure lacking in it. Researches at various centres and special institutions are regularly carried on and results published to help the peasants to carry on agriculture scientifically. The Improvement of Land Acts enable owners of land to borrow money for agricultural and other improvements and to charge the cost of the works on the lands improved. Most of the banks advance money to the peasants under this Act. Heavy tariffs are imposed on foreign produce to help the national agriculture."

(To Be Continued).

COLD WAVE TAKES HEAVY TOLL

Temperature Below Normal & Several Fatalities Reported

KARACHI, Jan. 16.

Reports of deaths due to cold have been now received from various parts of Sind.

Four deaths including one of an old Muslim who while on his way to the hospital to bring medicine, died.

Shikarpore, Naushahrao and Shahdadpur report three fatal cold attacks. The temperature of these places has been below normal.—A. P. Special.

SEVERE COLD WAVE IN KONKAN

RATNAGIRI, Jan. 16.

A cold wave of a severity not experienced for several years in the past, still continues in Konkan. It is accompanied by strong northerly winds whipping up the sea into heavy breakers.

Fishing operations have been suspended for the last three days and country crafts bound for northern ports are held up in different ports. Boats approach steamers with great difficulty in several ports.—A.P.

RECORD COLD AT POONA

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Jan. 16.

Poona found itself in the midst of grip of severe cold early this morning. The temperature climbed down to record depth of 37 degrees to-day, which is 16 degrees below normal and two degrees less than the previous record of 39 degrees. Experts opine that cold weather is to continue.

HEAVY SNOW IN KHYBER PASS

PESHAWAR, Jan. 16.

Intending visitors to Kabul are warned that there is heavy snow in the Khyber Pass.—A.P.

SIX YEARS' RECORD BROKEN

Extensive Damage To Crops

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 16.

Ahmedabad and the surrounding villages of the District are gripped by extreme cold which began since 4 days. The city itself broke 6 years' record in cold, the minimum temperature recorded yesterday being 42.3 degrees.

Reports from the Talukas indicate that extensive damage to crops has been done by frost and cold, and cotton crops have been completely ruined. The plight of villages situated on river banks is worse. The extent of the damage to the crops is not yet definitely known, but Ahmedabad District Congress Committee is busy collecting statistics of the damage to crops.—United Press

COLD WAVE IN BARODA

Damage Of Crops Reported From Villages

(From Our Correspondent).

SAYAJIGANJ, Jan. 16.

Baroda is experiencing bitter cold for the last four days. Temperature figures were 34 and 30 degrees for the 14th and 15th January, respectively.

The cold wave continues. Reports from certain villages of Baroda and Navsari districts indicate crops the damaged by frost. Agriculturists conditions have worsened.

FREEZING POINT TOUCHED IN AJMER

AJMER, Jan. 16.

A cold wave of severity not experienced since five years, is passing over the district. Frost has formed and upper layers of water in the water works and reservoirs have frozen. The temperature is one degree below freezing point and about ten degrees below normal. No casualties are however reported.—A.P.

"Saturday's Eclipse Will Bring Disasters And Tragedy"

Jyotirmastand Pandit Daivagna Mukutalankar Shankar Shastri Hosarithi of Haveri, Dt. Dharwar, writes:—

There will be a total eclipse of the moon on 19-1-1935. The beginning of the eclipse will be visible generally in Eastern Europe, Asia, Australia, the eastern part of the Indian Ocean, western North America and India.

The ending will be visible generally in Europe, Africa except the extreme western part, the Indian Ocean, Australia, the western part of the Pacific Ocean, the extreme north-western part of North America and India. The following is the time-table:—

	Bombay Time.
Time of the eclipse	7-23 P.M.
Middle of the eclipse	9-17 P.M.
Complete release of the moon	11-10 P.M.

The effect of this eclipse will last for three or four months. It creates unusual calamities. Buildings will be in danger of catching fire in those parts where this eclipse occurs.

There will be air crashes, motor and railway accidents.

The British Isles will have to undergo severe storms.

Roumania will have to undergo many political changes. War may break out in Europe.

This eclipse is an indication of evil to printers, editors and publishers of newspapers and authors.

The problem of unemployment will be keenly felt in the country. Labourers will be completely dissatisfied and strikes will be inevitable. Servants in the Postal and Telegraphic department will undergo some difficulties.

Amritsar.—Sardar Sohan Singh of Jala, Usman who was sent to jail for a year for sedition, has been released after expiry of the full term of imprisonment. Arrangements are being made by the City Akali Jatha to present him an address of welcome.

NOT QUITE SO COLD

Colaba Registers One Degree Higher For Minimum This Morning

Colaba Observatory reports today as follows.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m.	60.0 deg.
Temperature (wet bulb)	52.0 „
Maximum During 24 hrs.	71.9 „
Minimum	54.5 „

These figures show a slight improvement on yesterday.

The tendency of the temperature to rise may mean that the worst of the cold spell has passed over Bombay, but as long as the strong North-Easterly wind continues, however, and it is likely to do so for a few days, the cold wave will continue.

Freezing in Gujarat.

The Poona Weather Report says that the night temperature has been below the freezing point at a large number of places in the Punjab, Rajputana, Gujerat and Central India that the present cold wave is one of very great severity and the receipt of further reports of damage to winter crops in North-West and Central India is feared.

Previous Cold Spells.

On Tuesday the minimum temperature beat the record, when the thermometer at Colaba fell to 53.1 degrees.

The previous record was achieved in 1847 when the minimum temperature came down to 53.3 deg. F. on 3rd Feb. Other cold years were:—

1929 53.2 deg. F. 1st Feb.
1934 53.2 deg. F. 31st Jan.

COLD WAVE WILL EXTEND EASTWARDS

Frost Reported In Gujarat And North Bombay Deccan

POONA, Jan. 16.

A few falls of rain occurred in Bihar, the Punjab Hills, Northwest Frontier Province, and Malabar. The temperature is still markedly low in Northwest India and the cold wave has extended into East United Provinces and East Central India.

The minimum temperature was 15 to 20 degrees below normal in Punjab, the West United Provinces, Rajputana, West Central India, Gujarat and North Bombay Deccan, many stations recording frost in these divisions.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Dalhousie and Naya Dumka quarter inch each and Trivandrum one and half.

"Forecast": Generally dry weather. The cold wave will extend eastwards and southwards through the United Provinces and Central parts of the country into Northeast India and the Deccan.—A.P.

"GROSS ABUSE OF RIGHTS OF SELF-GOVT."

J. K. Mehta Denounces Suburban Municipal Amalgamation

It is understood that the Government of Bombay has authorised the amalgamation of Santa Cruz with Bandra and Andheri with Vile Parle.

But the residents of Santa Cruz, writes a "Chronicle" representative, regret the project for the very vital reason of financ.

It is stated that the present position of the Bandra Municipality is deficit all-round and its indebtedness has for some years past remained a feature which it has been unable to set right owing to some reason or other.

On the other hand, Santa Cruz Notified Area has maintained a solvent position and her coffers are in a sound condition.

The amalgamation, it is stated by well-informed residents of Santa Cruz, does not bring any benefits to Santa Cruz now and will not in the near future. The problems of Bandra and Santa Cruz are different and each area requires an elaborate process of development and improvement.

To talk of "Greater Bombay" in the present plight of the Bandra Municipality is considered a joke. The only possible result that would accrue through this amalgamation, which is described as "inquitous," appears to be that the revenues in the shape of taxes from the residents of Santa Cruz will go to clear the debts of the Bandra municipality and thus the citizens of Santa Cruz will bear the burden for which they had never been responsible, in exchange of dubious facilities they may get by having Santa Cruz amalgamated with Bandra.

BLOW TO "GREATER BOMBAY"

Interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" Mr. J. K. Mehta, Secretary of the Indian Merchants Chamber, who is a member of the Santa Cruz Notified Area Committee for the last 10 years and for sometime the President of the Committee, said:—"It is a gross abuse of the rights of self-government and it is very unfair and unjust treatment to the Santa Cruz citizens.

There are no plausible reasons put forward. I do not understand why the unanimous wishes of the Santa Cruz public should have been treated with contempt and the amalgamation should have been decided upon.

WORST CASE OF MISJUDGING.

"The amalgamation does not ensure a "Greater Bombay" scheme. Santa Cruz does not get any further amenities than what it is getting now. On the contrary taxation would be much more than what people are giving. The Committee previously had shown the Government that Santa Cruz could have a drainage scheme within next 5 or 10 years independently by itself.

"I think it is one of the worst cases of bureaucratic misjudging of the situation and over-riding of popular wishes even where Government are not benefitted.

CHALLENGE TO GOVT.

"And Juhu, a small municipality with the Suburban District Collector as its President is allowed to continue as a municipality. Where is the consistency?

"There are a large number of municipalities in the Bombay Presidency with lesser population and lesser income than Santa Cruz.

"I challenge the Government to take a fresh referendum of Santa Cruz public, both landlords and tenants and the whole of public will be against the amalgamation.

THE TRAGEDY OF IT.

"It is quite a tragedy that while the League of Nations can solve the Saar problem by referendum so fairly and impartially taken, the Government of Bombay, despite their two referendums, are going diametrically opposite to the wishes of the Santa Cruz public.

ONLY FAIR COURSE.

"The only fair and honest course is either to give a Municipal administration to Santa Cruz or again have a fresh referendum. And I should lastly say, it is not fair even for the Bandra Municipality to take over this area which, to a man, is opposed to amalgamation. It is quite an unneighbourly and unfraternal act."

Asked if this was not a step in the direction of "Greater Bombay," Mr. Mehta replied, "This is not the way to proceed and there are other alternatives, especially when a section of the public is embittered.

"When Santa Cruz is asked to join the Bombay Municipality, perhaps, she may agree."

WILL DO NO GOOD TO ANYBODY

Mr. R. P. Masani, formerly member of the Re-organisation of Local Self-Government in Salsette Committee, interviewed said:—

"After more than 10 years' delay the Government of Bombay have taken the first step towards the re-organisation of municipal government in Salsette. It is a lame man's halting step, but even so it is welcome and it may be hoped that it will lead to more substantial reforms.

THE PROPOSED SCHEME.

"The chaos created by multifarious local bodies in the suburbs led the Government to appoint in 1924, a Committee to suggest measures for the reorganisation of local self-government in Salsette. That Committee pointed out that in respect of several matters such as improvement of sanitation and communications, water-supply and drainage, concerted action was essential. To secure such co-operation and co-ordination of effort, the Committee suggested the creation of a Central Co-ordinating Authority on the lines more or less of the London County Council. Under the proposed scheme, the various local bodies would have continued to function, but certain important municipal activities which these bodies could not have individually coped with, would have been undertaken by a Central Board.

"Instead of bringing the scheme into operation, Government invited the opinion of local bodies on this proposal and in order to retain complete local autonomy, some of the local bodies opposed the creation of a Central authority. The result was, nothing was done. Alternative proposals for the creation of larger municipalities also met with the same fate. Minister after minister visited the area, aired various views but accomplished nothing.

NO GOOD TO ANYBODY.

"Now we are going to have two municipalities merged respectively in two larger municipalities against their will. This amalgamation is not likely to do much good. In fact all the disadvantages and disabilities under which the system of municipal administration in Salsette now labours, will continue to ruin the amenities of the suburbs and hamper their development.

"But, as I said even this little measure of reform may be welcomed as a prelude to the larger reforms to come."

The amalgamation of Santa Cruz with Bandra and Andheri with Vile Parle, appears to have opened up old sores caused by an unceasing controversy for some time past.

The Government decision is considered in no way beneficial by the residents of Santa Cruz. The one reason given is, that the Santa Cruz municipality which is a solvent body is about to consider a drainage scheme which may be held up indefinitely on account of this amalgamation.

Vile Parle residents on the other hand, express their unwillingness to surrender power into the hands of the residents of Andheri, who according to them, consist of a number of "capitalists" and moneyed people, while the residents of Vile Parle who now control the municipal affairs are of the middle-class and the improvement of Vile Parle is altogether along different lines from those of Andheri.

While every one, as enquiries show, welcomes the scheme for a greater Bombay, all are opposed to the present solution of merging municipalities when they are still in almost an embryonic stage.

In this connection, it is pointed out, the merging of several well-developed and self-contained units of municipal administration is poles apart from the present mode of trying to harmonise administrations which have problems peculiar to each requiring separate attention, at this stage.

The net result is that feelings again have been embittered and especially the residents of Santa Cruz have opposed the move, without even a single dissentient when in the past, referendum was taken on two occasions.

"NOT IN INTEREST OF VILE PARLE"

Mr. S. N. Kalbag, President of Vile Parle Notified Area Committee, said:—

"Vile Parle Municipality consists of mostly middle-class population. The town is built on modern town-planning scheme excepting one or two gav-thans and outskirts of the town. Whereas Andheri is an old village having no system in its planning. There is a heavy liability due to government. There are open drains, while Vile Parle fears that the Andheri population consisting as it does of capitalists would carry greater influence with government and thus influence the administration of the joint municipality.

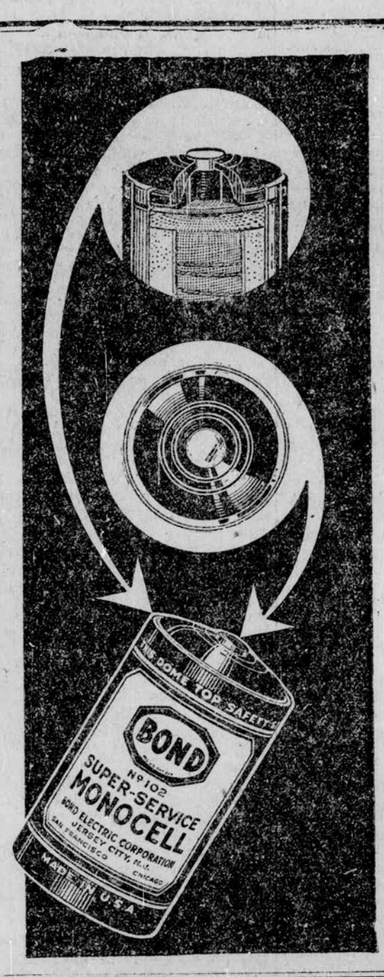
FLOUTING WISHES OF SANTA CRUZ

Mr. A. X. Moraes, President of the Santa Cruz Notified Area Committee, interviewed said:—

"This amalgamation is decided upon by practically flouting the unanimous wishes of the residents of Santa Cruz. It would do us no good. On the contrary, the taxation would be much higher.

He observed that in securing the only amenity for Santa Cruz, viz., drainage, "our voice would be practically drowned by an overwhelming majority on the other side."

Mr. Moraes concluded:—"I was arranging and had every hope of getting the drainage scheme for Santa Cruz completely worked out within the next three years. But now it seems to be a hopeless affair."



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Attraction Competition RESULTS

There were thirty (30) all Correct Entries. The first prize of Rs. 500, second prize of Rs. 200 & third prize of Rs. 100 are amalgamated and divided equally among the following thirty (30) successful Competitors each getting Rs. 26-10 As.-8 ps.

1 R. R. JOSHI,
Rao's House
Galli No 6
DHULIA

2 JAIJEE PIROJSHAW DALAL
Sea Breeze,
B. J. Road,
BANDRA.

3 M D BORGAWKER
Busheri House
Umarkhadi
BOMBAY 9.

4 GOOLBAI DOSSABHOY PATEL
Khurshed House,
604 D Parsee Colony
DADAR.

5 N V BHATEKER
Abhyanker Building
Sleater Road,
GRANT ROAD

6 NOSHIR J TATA
G Block No 16
Wadia Chawl
Lal Baug
PAREL.

7 HARISHANKER N BHULESHKAR
Rasikashram
Nanabhoy Road
MALAD.

8 B B WADIA
38 Hill Road
BANDRA.

9 JOSEPH C PINTO
Suttan Mansion
Connaught Road
BOMBAY 12

10 FRAM PESTONJI KHAMBATTA
N. N. Wadia Chawl
P. No. 14 Lal Baug
BOMBAY.

11 ASGARALI ABDULHUSSEIN
Daginawalla
Laheri Building
NALL BAZAR.

12 P H ANTIA
318 Main Road
POONA.

13 KANJIBHOY MANGALDAS
Khenamaker
25 Colaba Road,
BOMBAY 5.

14 NOSHIR RATONJI KARKARIA
8 Motibai Street
Tardeo Road
BOMBAY 7.

15 PANDHARINATH GANPATH-
RAO SHRIMANI
Ramchandra Harji's Chawl
Dammar Lane
GAMDEVI

16 CAWAS F AMROLIWALLA
Amroliwalla's House,
Delisle Road.
PAREL.

17 P F MASCARENHAS
6, Chimbai
BANDRA.

18 DINA FREDOON GIYARA
Plot No 781
Parsee Colony
DADAR.

19 JALBHOY MERWANJI
PANTHAKY,
Chikli Road,
BILLIMORA.

20 MANI R. MEHTA,
Atmaram Building,
THAKORDWAR.

21 A. MOUSINHO,
Willingdon South,
SANTA-CRUZ.

22 RUSTOM BAPUJI JOSHI,
638, Parsee Colony,
DADAR.

23 F. S. GAE
10, Pinjara Street,
CRAWFORD MARKET.

24 JASI CAWASJI DRIVER
Kalyaniwalla House,
Opp. Dady Sheth Fire Temple,
FANAS WADI, BOMBAY

25 NARIMAN SORABJEE
MEDHORA,
Bazar, BILLIMORA.

26 JEHANGIR KHURSHEDJI
GHANDHI,
38, Hill Road,
BANDRA.

27 S. R. KANKANADI,
1 B 13, Saraswat Colony,
SANTA-CRUZ.

28 ATMARAM J. PARELKAR.
46, MALAD.

29 K. B. FITTER,
C/o. Goodman Restaurant,
DeLisle Road,
PAREL.

30 Miss DINA B. LIMBUWALLA,
638, Parsee Colony,
DADAR.

CONSOLATION PRIZES

Consolation prizes of Rs. 200 are divided equally among the following forty (40) Competitors each getting Rs. 5/-

1 HIRA NAND SAIGAL,
Kattra Khushabiana,
Maghiana (Ghang),
PUNJAB.

2 MOHSHIN,
C/o Gulamali M. Pothiwalla,
108-110, Doctor Street,
BOMBAY.

3 P. V. K. KANTHORIA,
C/o Volkart Bungalow,
Sunny Said Road,
KARACHI.

4 JAL NUSSERWANJI PATEL,
Std. VI,
Tutorial High School,
GRANT ROAD.

5 GAJANAN M. RANADIVE,
C/o Dr. G. K. RANADIVE,
308, Somwar Peth,
POONA, (City).

6 MOHAMEDALLI KAMROODIN,
Fatma Manzil,
Paltan Road,
BOMBAY.

7 MORARJEE HARJIVAN,
Sunderdas Narandas Shop,
Gandhi Chawk,
OKHA.

8 BANOO DAROOWALLA,
Daruwalla Building,
Corner Queen's Road,
BOMBAY.

9 KALIDAS DAHAYABHOY
DESAI,
Jivan Kuti,
Morarji Peth,
SHOLAPUR.

10 MISS MARY TERESA
CRASTO,
56, Gavthan Street,
ANDHERI.

11 MRS. ANANDIBAI YESHVANT
GOKHALE,
C/o. Gokhale Vakil,
Chikodi,
BELGAUM.

12 DAOODBHOY NOORBHOY
SAIGAR,
Khadak, Dontad Street,
BOMBAY, 3.

13 M. JAMES,
Veterinary Inspector,
YEOTMAL, (Berar).

14 R. C. RELE,
Finance Dept.,
Secretariat,
FORT.

15 NAVAL SHANKER
HARIVALABH VYAS,
Near Kaji Chakla,
JAMNAGAR.

16 MRS. MANEKBAI
B. JASSOOMONEY,
Dalal Building,
Lamington Road,
BOMBAY.

17 HAJI RAZAK H.
Kalbha Street,
GONDAL.

18 KAMAN MIYAJI JIVA
MEHERYA,
C/o. Patel Jeva Horse Stable,
Bapti Road,
BOMBAY 8.

19 VASANT VISHRAM REGE,
Dental Surgeon,
Rajmahal Road,
BARODA.

20 MISS A. SAROJA,
D/2 S. I. Building,
MATUNGA (G.I.P.)

21 KESHAVRAO KONKER,
ASTEKER,
C/o. Station Master,
BELGAUM.

22 S. J. ANDERSON,
C/o. N. W. Anderson, Driver, B.P.T. Rly,
SEWRI 15, BOMBAY.

23 MINOO H. MASTER,
Dr. Bahadurji Sanatorium,
DEOLALI.

24 DR. G. K. DHAIRYAWAN,
Peerbhoy Building,
Princess Street,
BOMBAY.

25 K. J. MISTRI,
Bungalow No. 869,
Freelandganj,
DOHAD.

26 SUBJAIALI NURMAHOMED
MAKNAJIYA,
Mount Road,
MAZAGAON

27 K. BASTI KASSIM SAHEB,
Merchant,
Kumta,
N. KANARA

28 KAIKHUSROO MERWAN
IRANI,
Restaurant, near G.I.P. Stores,
LOWER PAREL

29 YAKUB DAWOOD MOTA,
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SANTA CRUZ

34 NOSHIRWAN FRAMROZE
KUTAR,
8 Motibai Street,
Tardeo Road,
BOMBAY.

35 LAL CHAND HARIJAY
(Pleader),
Lyallpur,
PUNJAB.

36 NURMAHOMED LADJI
MEHERYA
Vala Patel House,
Murga Garain,
BOMBAY 8.

37 DR. G. V. PANDIT,
Opp. Town Hall,
Yeotmal (Berar.)

38 A. D. D. KASHAP,
The National City Bank,
of New York,
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39 ARDESHIR M. LALA,
Manek Mansion,
Wadia Street,
BOMBAY.

40 P. L. DHAWAN,
Near Frontier Bank,
DERA ISMAIL KHAN.

COMPANIES ACT AMENDMENT

(Continued from page 6.)

cerned, many of which agencies reserve to themselves remunerations and emoluments and other reservations of a type which constitute a heavy burden both on the financial well-being and the future growth of the companies concerned.

A Necessary Safeguard

This one illustration alone will show how hollow is the argument tried to be adduced against the introduction of a very wholesome provision of the English Companies Act. To introduce such a provision would, instead of retarding the growth of companies, stimulate them through the financial safety guaranteed, thereby, prohibit formation of companies with inadequate finance and above all do away with the so-called necessity of burdening them with the most extravagant expenses and wasteful managing agency organisation dominating over them. The moment you remove this dominating organisation, you make it possible for an independent Board of Directors to function within their normal powers and at the same time remove all temptation of hindering and in some cases destroying the normal powers of shareholders and investors of taking their adequate part in the working of the organisation through artfully devised articles of association. One is thus not surprised to see vested interests arrayed against the introduction of a section along the lines of section 39 of Schedule IV-Part I, paragraph 5 of the English Companies Act of 1929. To say that industries cannot be financed by any means other than the managing agency systems is a fallacy amply proved by a number of cement companies formed and worked with adequate provision for finance without such agencies by independent Board of Directors. On the contrary the very fact that the agency system is permitted to be tacked on, prevents the formation of independent companies managed by the boards of directors alone for the simple reason that every promotor of a company thinks that he has a right to provide liberally for himself as well as for generations of his family, to be maintained by the company he floats, and thus takes the necessary measures, now so familiar to us all, to secure this objective. The Tariff Board has very strongly deprecated the intercompany finance and there is no doubt that it will be prohibited in due course by the Act which is being amended. It is thus gratifying to note that the Committee of the Federation agrees that this one great evil of interfinance subsisting under the agency system is undesirable. Their suggestion, however, that a company should be allowed to borrow in respect of capital debt to the extent of not more than double the paid-up capital and reserve, is very difficult to understand under the circumstances.

(To Be Continued.)

ENGINEER KILLED IN PESHAWAR ACCIDENT

PESHAWAR, Jan. 15.

Mr. M. G. Mason, Engineer of the Peshawar Cantonment Board, has been killed and Mrs. Mason seriously injured in a motor accident near Pirpia village, on the Peshawar-Nowshera Road

Mr. and Mrs. Mason were motoring to Rawalpindi for the week-end when their Indian driver in trying to overtake another car, dashed against a tree. Mr. Mason, was killed instantly. Mrs. Mason, who received serious injuries, is lying in a precarious condition in the British Military Hospital at Nowshera.

The car was wrecked but the driver escaped with slight injuries.

CORRECT SOLUTION

Illustrations.	Clues.	Illustrations	Clues.
A	2	J	7
B	17	K	11
C	8	L	10
D	4	M	1
E	14	N	6
F	16	O	9
G	3	P	18
H	5	Q	12
I	13	R	15

DEATH OF VON JAGOW

German Foreign Minister Who Helped To Precipitate Great War

The death has occurred of Gottlieb von Jagow, at the age of 72.

Gottlieb von Jagow, was German Foreign Minister at the outbreak of the War. Formerly Ambassador at Rome, he is described as a dapper, cultivated and deft official who lacked the occasional flashes of genuine insight into foreign affairs that had characterized his predecessor, Kiderlen-Wachter.

Eight days after the Serajevo assassination von Jagow and his Assistant Under-Secretary, Zimmerman, attended the Council at Potsdam at which the terms of the Austrian ultimatum were decided upon. This was presented on July 23 and proved, to all except the Teutonic powers, a veritable thunderbolt. Von Jagow announced to the Ambassadors in Berlin that his Government approved the drastic terms, adding that, if the quarrel between Serbia and Austria was not localized, dangerous friction might ensue between the Triple Entente and the Triple Alliance.

Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Minister, did his utmost to avert the catastrophe, even going so far as to suggest that if Germany would agree to a European Conference von Jagow himself could suggest the lines on which it should be conducted.

A Broken Promise.

All the world is familiar with the rapid progress of events that precipitated the most disastrous War Europe has known, but it is interesting to recall that in 1912, in the Reichstag, it was von Jagow who gave the assurance that "Germany will not lose sight of the fact that the inviolability of Belgium is guaranteed by international treaty." Remembering these words Sir Edward Grey, on July 29, 1914, asked both France and Germany for re-assurance that they would respect Belgium's neutrality. France gave the fullest assurance but von Jagow said he must consult the Emperor and that, in any case he was doubtful if he could answer "since any reply could not but disclose a certain amount of the plan of campaign, in the event of war ensuing."

"No people," Bismarck had once said, "should sacrifice its existence on the altar of fidelity to a treaty." The saying was to provide von Jagow with an excuse for Germany's subsequent invasion of Belgium.—"Statesman."

SIR H. HAIG WELCOMED

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 16.

Although only the nominal Capital of U.P., Allahabad accorded an enthusiastic and magnificent wecome to Sir Harry and Lady Haig on their first public visit to the city. After the presentation of the principal Civil and Military Officers, Members of Legislatures, High Court Judges and non-officials at the be-flagged railway station where a large gathering was assembled to receive the new Governor the party drove in procession through gaily decorated streets to Government House.—A. P.

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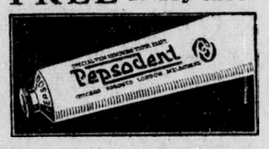

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WANTED AGENTS

CONGRESS CREED

Berar Votes For Change

(From Our Correspondent).

AKOLA, Jan. 15.

Sjt. Brijlalji Biyani was elected President at the general meeting of the new members of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee held yesterday at Akola in the Rajasthan Hall at 3 p.m. under the presidentship of Veer Wamanrao Joshi. Mr. M. S. Aney also attended.

Condolence resolutions regarding the death of "Nar Kesari" Abhyankar and Sjt. Nandedkar, were passed.

OFFICE-BEARERS.

The following office-bearers were elected unanimously: President, Brijlalji Biyani; Vice-President, Messrs. Sambhajirao Gokhale and V. G. Korde; Secretaries, Sjt. P. B. Gol, Pandit Madhao Shastri; Treasurer, Sjt. Suganchandji Tapadia. Six members of the Executive Committee were also elected and five will be nominated by the President.

CHANGE CREED.

The meeting unanimously decided that the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report was unacceptable, the change in the Congress Creed by "truthful and non-violent" means was adopted by a large majority.

It was decided that the office of the Provincial Congress Committee shall be at Akola.

Mr. M. S. Aney and Veer Wamanrao Joshi expressed great satisfaction over these elections and hoped that the Provincial Congress Committee will be able to do much under its new President.

The Duke and Duchess of Kent on their return home from their visit to Munich travelled from Paris to London by Air on Tuesday morning.

WHITE LEPROSY

GUARANTEED CURE.

Please ask for "Divine Gifts" with the details of your disease and the name of your birthday. Mrs. Amiyabala Devi, "Amiya-Kutir," Dinajpur (Bengal).

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120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD ARMS AND AMMUNITIONS.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at the Head Police Office, opposite the Crawford Market.

A lot of old arms and ammunitions, consisting of daggers, spears, rifles, guns, automatic pistols, revolvers, cartridges, swords, bayonets, etc.

The above will be on view on the day of sale.

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON UP BY 4 POINTS

Good Trade Support

GOLD WEAK AND SILVER QUIET

Rise In Chicago Wheat And Argentine Linseed

BOMBAY, Jan 16

On Tuesday, the sterling dollar cross rate ruled rather steady.

NEW YORK COTTON PRICES RISE

Erratic fluctuations were witnessed on the New York Cotton Exchange. Opened steady but declined sharply on nervousness on gold clause but later remarkably recovered on trade and speculative buying.

GOLD DECLINES

London gold declined but silver neglected.

RISE IN WHEAT AND LINSEED

Chicago wheat and Argentine linseed both ruled fairly wel.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

New York, Jan 16

Previous closing	12.43
To-day's opening	12.43
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	12.47
Difference	+04

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

Liverpool, Jan 16

Previous closing	6.85
To-day's opening	6.80
Difference	05
To-day's closing	6.79
Difference	—06

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 242

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan 16

New York cotton maintained fairly steady undertone and prices displayed considerable resistance despite fears regarding Gold Clause decision. Recent heavy liquidation has very much improved technical position of the market which is in fair way of responding to any favourable factor.

Meanwhile trading continues rather narrow with operators covering needy requirements and awaiting further developments at Washington.

Business in May commenced at 12.43 i.e unchanged from previous closing market was moderately active on some covering and trade buying but later prices gave way slightly on liquidation and lower Liverpool advices with price falling to 12.39. At this level trade came in and market partially rallied to 12.41.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan 16

The following were the opening ranges.

March	(12.48/12.47) 12.36/12.35
May	(12.55/12.55) 12.43/12.43
July	(12.56/12.55) 12.41/12.40

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan 16

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American January	(6.92) 6.83
American March	(6.90) 6.82
Egyptian January	(8.71) 8.65
Egyptian March	(8.68) 8.62

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Jan 16 10-45 p.m.

Broach A/M. moved between Rs. 239-12 and 240-4 at night. The rate at 10-45 p.m. was Rs. 240 with New York futures about 5 points down.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In Pounds Sterling).

Sterling purchased in India during the week ending the 12th January, 1935: 1,483,000; from 1st April 1934 to the 12th Jan. 1935: 26,479,000.

Net transfers to the British Treasury from Paper Currency Reserve in England from 1st April 1934 to the 12th Jan. 1935: —2,250,000.

Total: 1,483; and 24,229,000.

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EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Jan 16

Previous closing	4.86 5/8
To-day's opening	4.87 1/2
To-day's closing	4.87 7/8
Difference	+.01 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Jan 16

Previous closing	4.84
To-day's opening	4.86 3/4
To-day's closing	4.88
Difference	+04

FRANC RATE

London, Jan 16

Previous closing	74.90
To-day's opening	74.31
To-day's closing	74.28
Difference	—62

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan 16

London Exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.86-3/4 and then improved to 4.86-7/8 which subsequently further recovered on denial from United States Treasury of any upward revaluation of dollar.

Franc opened at 74.31 and then fell to 74.21 later again coming up to 74.28.

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan 16

The market was steady.

	Last price.	To-day's price
Spot	(24 9/16d.)	24 9/16d.
Forward	(24 11/16d.)	24 11/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Jan 16

Gold (£7-2-4) £7-1-6

BULLION

London, Jan 16

Influx (£41000) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil.
Silver Spot (24 9/16d.) 24 9/16d.
Gold per ounce (£7-2-4) £7-1-6

DISCOUNTS

London, Jan 16

3 months (3/8 to 7/16 p.c.) 3/8 to 7/16 p.c.
4 months (7/16 to 1/2 p.c.) 7/16 to 1/2 p.c.
6 months (1/2 to 1/2 p.c.) 1/2 to 1/2 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Jan 16 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/16) 1-6 3/32
Paris on Bombay	(5.57 5/8) 5.60 1/8
New York on Bombay	(37.00) 36.75
Berlin on Bombay	(0.92 1/2) 0.92 1/2
London on Milan	(57.18) 57.28
London on Shanghai	(1-5) 1-5 1/8
London on Kobe	(1-2) 1-1 31/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Silver opened steady at Rs. 65/1, 65/3 and 65/7, prices eased under good speculative selling and liquidation which was further accentuated by comparatively unfavourable advices from London closed steady at Rs. 64/12, 64/14 and 65/2.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 35/4/3, 35/5 and 35/6. Prices early advanced on weak sterling overnight cables but latterly eased under some scattered selling and liquidation closed steady at Rs. 35/2, 35/2/9 and 35/3/9.

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western Ord	(£50) £50
L M S Ford	(£20 1/2) £20 1/2
L N E R Defd	(£7) £7
Southern Dutch	(£21 1/2) £21 1/2
Landing Pass 5 per cent Stock	(£136 3/4) £138
London 'G' Stock	(£100 1/4) £96 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines	(263-9) 260
Godar New	(184-6) 185-7 1/2
Moddar New	(78-1 1/2) 77-6
Sub Nigel	(241-3) 238-9
Spring Mines	(178-9) 176-3
Union Corporation	(143-9) 142-6

Allahabad.—P. V. John charged with the murder of his wife was acquitted on Tuesday by Mr. Raj Rajishwar Sahai, Additional Sessions Judge, who held that the prosecution evidence was insufficient to prove the accused's guilt.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan 16

Liverpool wheat opened easy at March 57-1/2 May 59-1/2, July 61-1/8 market was nervous and weak owing to disappointing advices from abroad.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan 16

Chicago wheat opened very steady with May at 0.95-3/4. Prices improved on commission house buying and good foreign enquiry.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Jan 16

Argentine linseed opened steady with February at 11.9. Prices advanced on considerable foreign buying and covering influenced by unfavourable weather reports with price rising to 12.04 at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Jan 16

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS.

Tin (£230 5/8 buyers £230 3/4 sellers. Quiet) £230 1/4 buyers £230 1/2 sellers Quiet.

Lead (£10 3/16 buyers £10 5/16 sellers. Barely steady) £10 1/8 buyers £10 3/16 sellers. Quiet

Electrolytic Copper (£31 to £31 1/2) £31 1/2

Glasgow Iron (£76) £76

TEA

Indian Pekoe	(0-10 1/4) 0-10 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher	(1-0) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe	(0-10 1/2) 0-10 3/4
Ceylon higher	(1-11) 2-1 1/2

JUTE

Crop Jan-Feb new crop (£17 5/8 buyers) £17 1/4 paid value
Dunlop Jan (£21 1/2) £21 1/2
Lightning Jan (£19 1/2) £12 1/2

RUBBER

Spot (6 9/16 paid and value) 6 1/2 paid value
April-June (6 3/4 paid and value) 6 11/16 paid value

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Jan-Feb (£12 1/2 sellers) £12 1/2 sellers
Linseed Calcutta Jan-Feb (£11 15/16 sellers) £11 15/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata Jan (£9 7/16 sellers) £9 7/16 sellers.
Groundnuts Coromandal Jan (£14 5/8 sellers) £14 3/4 paid

HOARE FINDS CHAMPION

Political Leaders Betraying Indian Interests, Says Bhutto

In the course of a statement on the J. P. C. Report, he has issued, Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, Minister for Local Self-Government, Bombay, says:—

Ever since the J. P. C. Report was published, I have watched, first with surprise and then with increasing anxiety, the sweeping condemnation of the proposed reforms indulged in by even some of the important usually moderate leaders and organisations such as the Liberal Federation. Criticism of this nature is not politics but prejudice. Several politicians did not hesitate or scruple to make an exhibition of their prejudice, suspicions and recalcitrance by rejecting the Reforms in advance, before they had hardly time enough to go through the Report and in some cases before they had it in their hands.

This is on the face of it unfair and unjust criticism and against the real interests of the country.

It is a real tragic pity that a responsible section of Indian public should so forget history as to paint the British administration in India as an unmitigated evil. Not content with this misrepresentation, there is much loose and irresponsible and very widespread propaganda that some of the first measures under Swaraj would be the repudiation of the National debts of the Government of India, and the imposition of restrictions on British trade that would drive some of it into extinction, and generally an attitude of hostility to the British people.

In spite of such controversial things, one outstanding and undoubted fact emerging from the J. P. C. Report is that we are offered now an immensely large measure of self-government, though I admit it falls short of our aspirations. I can understand a feeling of disappointment at this. Our duty then should be to explore ways and means to acquire greater powers and responsibilities. But where is the sense in rejecting an advance simply because it does not go as far as we desired? The political leaders and associations who advocate this policy are really betraying the interests of India rather than serving them.—A.P.

Nervous Conditions In Stock Exchange

COTTON WEAKENED OWING TO POOR AMERICAN ADVICES

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Jan. 16.

On the Stock Exchange, overnight news from America regarding the gold clause cases coupled with the erratic movement of foreign exchanges caused considerable hesitation and although the early weakness was followed by some improvement, markets generally continued unsettled.

Commodities: Cotton weakened owing to poor overnight American advices, while jute sharply easier in sympathy with the closing at Calcutta. Though Foreign Exchange market is less hectic, nervous conditions continued to prevail, the rates fluctuating considerably.

Gold was fixed 10d. lower at 141|6 but business was done later up to 141|10.

Wall Street opened steady, but later quietened.

WILD FLUCTUATION IN RATES RESULTS IN NARROW TRADING

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Dollar is now worth more than gold as to-day London price of gold showed a discount of 17 pence compared with the dollar rate of 4 points 86-1|2.

This anomalous position is another indirect consequence of the United States gold clause cases which shaking a afresh newly established confidence in the stability of dollar.

Paris as usual is proving most sensitive. Rush to convert francs into dollars in anticipation of a possible increase in the gold content of dollar resulted in last night's spectacular fall of the franc in terms of dollars which is accentuated by the absence of a corrective arbitrate in gold shipments to New York as operators are unwilling to risk a possible lower dollar price for gold and unable to obtain American treasury's guarantee regarding the maintenance of the present gold price.

Tension relaxed to-day owing to the Treasury's denial that there is an intention of upward revision in the lollar. Consequently, francs recovered from 74 points 90 to 74 points 21, dollars reacted from 4 point 84 to 4 point 87-13|16, but the London market has not yet recovered from the nervous shock, operators unwilling to enter into fresh commitments.

The rates are therefore fluctuating wildly resulting in narrow trading.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Jan 16

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £100

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Tuesday Jan 8	£99 5/8
Wednesday Jan 9	£99 5/8
Thursday Jan. 10	£100
Friday Jan 11	£100
Monday Jan 14	£100
Tuesday Jan 15	£ 99 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan 16 3-30 p.m.

London Stock Exchange showed very little activity in absence of any important enquiry gilt-edged securities displayed some steadiness after early setback three and a half was quoted at £99-1/2 i.e. five shillings lower.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols	(£93 1/4) £93
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan	(£112 1/8) £112
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan	(£113 5/8) £113 1/2
4 per cent Funding Loan	(£121 1/8) £120 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	(£109 1/2) £109 1/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds	(£119) £118 3/4

INDUSTRIALS

British Homestores 7 p.c. Preference cumulative	(28-1 1/2) 28-1 1/2
Marks and Spencer Splits share	(5-0) 5-0
Hydro Electric	(dol 4 3/8) dol 4 3/8
Musical Industries	(31-4 1/2) 31
Princhin Johnson	(43-3) 43-3
Imperial Chemical Def	(38-4 1/2) 38-4 1/4
Imperial Chemical Ord	(10-7 1/2) 10-7 1/2
Woolsworth New Ford	(113-10 1/2) 113-4 1/2
Realisation 1930	(£80) £84
Dunlop Rubber	(52-7 1/2) 52-1 1/2
University Ordinary	(26-3) 25-6
Ford Motors	(34-7 1/2) 34-7 1/2
Cables and Wireless	(6 5/8) 6 5/8
British American Tobacco	(127-6) 127-6
Camera 'A'	(£7 3/4) £7 3/4
Imperial Tobacco Ord	(142-7 1/2) 141-6
P and O S N Co Defd	(17-9) 15-0
Distillers	(94-3) 94-3
Bredrurd Dyers	(11-0) 10-9
British Celonese	(12-3) 12-7 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary	(68-3) 67.9
Courtaulds Ordinary	(49-6) 49-6
Fine Cotton Spinners	(9-9) 9-6
Western Ltd Ordinary	(10-4 1/2) 10-4 1/2
Inter Nickels	(23 5/8) 23 5/8
Bengal Iron and Steel	(7-0) 6-9
Tata Iron and Steel	(£109) £109

INDIAN LOANS

London, Jan 16 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£94 3/4) £94 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1953/60 (£100) £99 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1959/55 (£118) £115 1/2
4 per cent New Indian 1948-55 (£110 1/2) £118
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£116 3/4) £110 1/2
3 per cent Indian 1942/45 (£116 3/4)
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954/59) (£105 3/4) £105 3/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (£113) £113

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (21-6) 21-6
Empire of India and Ceylon (45) 45
Donaro Tea (36-3) 36-3

JUTES SHARES

Bangalore (£16) £16

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (24-3) 24-3
Gula Kelampong (23-1 1/2) 22-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (32-7 1/2) 32-3

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (61-10 1/2) 61-3
Burma Corporation (9-0) 8-9
Rio Tintos (£16 1/2) £15 3/4
East Rand Proprietary (54-0) 53-0
Rand Mines (142-6) 142-6

OIL SHARES

Venezuela (40-0) 40-0
Anglo Persian (48-9) 48-9
Burma Oil (76-10 1/2) 76-10 1/2
Mexican Eagle (7-0) 6-9
Shell Transport (50-0) 48-9
Royal Dutch (£19 1/4) £19

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Jan 16

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol 31 3/4) dol 30 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 11) dol 10 1/2
U S Steel Common (dol 37 7/8) dol 36 5/6
U S Steel Preference (dol 86 1/4) unquoted.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Jan 16 10-30 p.m.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat January	4 6 9
Wheat May	4 14 9
Linseed May	7 2 9

The tone was steady.

COTTON OPTION RPEMIUMS

Bombay: January 16.

F. G. Broach	April-May	(35)	Teji-Mandi Premium about	Rs.	19.
Do.	do.	do.	Teji on 250 Premium about	Rs.	6.
Do.	do.	do.	Teji on 260 " "	Rs.	4.
Do.	do.	do.	Mandi on 225 " "	Rs.	4.
Do.	do.	do.	Mandi on 210 " "	Re.	1.
Monthly due	21-1-35		Teji-Mandi	Rs.	4-1/2
"	Rs. 5	do.	Teji	Rs.	3/4
"	Rs. 5	do.	Mandi	Rs.	3/4
New Monthly due	21-2-34		Teji-Mandi	Rs.	12:
"	Rs. 5	difference	Teji	Rs.	4.
"	"	"	Mandi	Rs.	4.
"	Rs. 10	"	Teji	Rs.	2-1/4
"	"	"	Mandi	Rs.	2-1/4

Mrs. ASHBY'S INTERVIEW WITH MAHATMA

Says Gandhiji Will Reconsider Position When Reforms Bill Is Passed

KARACHI, Jan. 16.

Mrs. Corbett Ashby and Prince Aly Khan son of the Agha Khan were among the passengers who left by the Imperial Airways 'plane this morning for Europe.

Mrs Ashby interviewed by the Associated Press said "I feel have seen in India in three weeks what others could not have seen in months." She was struck by the hospitality of India.

Referring to her talk with Gandhiji she said "Gandhiji repeated to us that he would prefer to continue to work under the old constitution rather than under the new Reforms. He did not refuse co-operation, if the constitution was improved, though he would have to reconsider his position when the India Bill is actually passed."

IMPROVEMENT POSSIBLE

Continuing Mrs. Ashby said 'I fancy there will be a great change in the attitude of the Government "towards the people, and there is a genuine desire to allow self-government without the use of safeguards, which in England is regarded as the most unlikely.

The National Government has fought hard to hammer out the New Constitution. The failure of good Government of India would be a disaster for both the Imperial Government and India. The freest possible chance of working it out will, I feel sure be allowed."

She added "I am sure the mass of public opinion in England considers the New Constitution as definitely in the direction of Dominion Status though there is no definite mention of the terms in the J. P. C. Report. But I am hoping it will be possible to obtain some improvements as regards the status of women in the new constitution and I am deeply impressed by the women's capacity and organisation."—A. P. Special.

LEADERS' TALKS AT DELHI

(Coninued from page 1).

members, as is necessary, may also be ordered.

MEMBERS OF SECONDARY BODIES.

In the case of a member of any Congress Executive or elected Congress Committee the disciplinary action may be his dismissal and fixation of period during which he cannot be validly elected to any office or membership in any committee of the Congress.

PRIMARY MEMBERS.

In case of a member of a primary Congress organisation, the disciplinary action may be disqualification for a stated period from standing for any election, including election to the Legislatures or exercising any other right of member or expulsion from the Indian National Congress.

The Rules also provide for appeal against such orders.—A.P.

CONGRESS PLANS FOR ASSEMBLY

Coalition With Jinnah Suggested

NEW DELHI, Jan. 16.

It is learnt that the Congress Working Committee will only enunciate the broad principle of work to be pursued in the Assembly, leaving the details to be chalked out by the Congress Parliamentary Board and the Congress Party in the Assembly.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Sardar Patel arrived here last night Mr. Desai being specially invited to attend the Working Committee meeting. It is felt in Congress circles that Mr. Desai as the leader of Opposition in the Assembly should thoroughly and frankly exchange his views with the Congress Cabinet as to the line of procedure, he would like his Party to adopt in the Assembly.

Mr. Jinnah is expected to-night and it is understood efforts will be made to secure Mr. Jinnah's presence at the informal talks of the Congress Cabinet with a view to secure his best co-operation.

It has been suggested by a section of Congress circles that Mr. Jinnah might even be approached by the Congress Party to gauge the possibility of formation of a coalition party in the Assembly in which the Congress Mr. Jinnah's independent parties will be merged with Mr. Jinnah as the leader. But this suggestion is not finding much support in more informed circles as it is considered beyond range of practical politics.—United

MAHATMA'S ADVICE SOUGHT

NEW DELHI, Jan. 16.

Mahatma Gandhi, though he has retired from the Congress and active politics, still continued to be at the helm of the Congress affairs and its policy. Whenever important decisions have to be taken on issues that crop up for solution before the Congress, it is Gandhiji whose advice and opinion is sought. Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mrs. Naidu, Sardar Patel, Mr. Rajagopalachari, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram and Acharya Kripalani went to Gandhiji's camp this morning to have further talks with him.

Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande who arrived to-day paid a visit to Mahatma Gandhi this morning.—United Press.

LEADERS IN NEW DELHI

NEW DELHI, Jan. 16.

Of the 15 members of the Congress Working Committee, 8 have already arrived, namely, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Sardar Patel, Dr. Ansari, Acharya Kripalani, Dr. Syed Mahmud, Sardar Sardul Singh, Mrs. Naidu, Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande and Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram are arriving to-day.

MAULANA AZAD ILL

Information has been received that Maulana Azad is ailing with sciatica and he may or may not come. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj who is Treasurer of A.I.C.C. is ill and is not coming. Dr. Sitaramaya's coming is still uncertain as no information has been received till now. The remaining two, namely, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and Pandit Jawaharlal are in jail. Mr. Nariman who is to act in place of Pandit Jawaharlal is also not coming.—United Press.

Dr. ROY REFUSES INVITATION

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15.

It is understood that Dr. B. C. Roy who was specially invited to attend the next meeting of the Congress Working Committee has declined to accept the invitation.

Dr. Roy's refusal is being interpreted in the Congress circles as marking his protest against the policy of ignoring Bengal in the constitution of the Congress Working Committee.

Dr. Roy, however, is coming here on January 17 to attend the Congress Parliamentary Board's meetings.—United Press.

It's an astonishing thing, but it is a medically verified fact that 90 per cent. of people suffer with constipation in one form or another. In the majority of cases it is only partial and therefore unrecognised. These "partial" sufferers do not know the cause of that constant feeling of "unwellness," headaches, want of energy, irritability, dull eyes and depression.

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Compounded according to medical formula in the laboratories of:
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Chemists to The King,
143, New Bond Street, London, England.

HEAVY LIQUIDATION DUE TO GOLD CLAUSE AND ACTION OF STERLING

Fears Dollar Will Return To Former Value Depressing Commodities

TECHNICAL POSITION STRENGTHENED BY LONG LIQUIDATION

Result Of Inflation-Block Meeting Awaited

ROOSEVELT'S SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAMME

Bombay, Jan. 16.

On Tuesday the New York cotton futures market was weak on aggressive selling stimulated by weakness of Wall-Street. It was rumoured that the decision of the Supreme Court will go against the Government and that dollar will return to its original value depressing commodity prices. There was heavy long liquidation and in the absence of any demand cotton prices recorded a decline of 25 points from the highest level. This shows that there was utter absence of any buying and the market displayed weak undertone. Heavy liquidation is improving the technical situation and we think it safe to await further developments.

President Roosevelt's Social Security programme which he will submit to the Congress to-morrow is regarded as one of the most important pieces of legislation in the session and this together with the outcome of the meeting of the inflation—Bloc to-day is being anxiously awaited.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened at unchanged prices with May delivery 12.55 and under scattered buying prices improved 3 points at 12.58. At this level there was a marked absence of any buying and prices declined 25 points from the highest level on heavy nervous selling influenced by fears of Gold action and improvement in dollar. Later in the market was irregular and prices rallied on short covering. The market closed irregular at a decline of 9 points for near months while distant deliveries closed at a loss of 15 points Spot Cotton prices were reduced by 10 points at 12.55c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was also easy on increased selling pressure. There was a marked absence of any buying and the market closed at a decline of 12 to 16 points. Spot Cotton prices were reduced 13 points at 12.56c. per lb.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened on Tuesday at a rise of 3 to 4 points. The market opened firmer on good Bombay and Alexandria advices. Easiness in the sterling and lightness of offerings also helped upward trend and a rise of 5 points was recorded which forced up may option to 6.88. This was the highest level of the day as later on prices declined on straddle selling of distant positions and hedge-selling offset by fair trade calling. The market closed quiet at a rise of 2 to one point. Middling American Spot cotton prices were raised 6 points at 7.17d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian Cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 3 poins. At the close January was 5.89. March 5.88 and May 5.88.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was fairly steady on higher Alexandria advices. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 7 to 6 points and Spot cotton prices closed 9 points up at 9.06. Uppers futures advanced 4 to 6 points and Spot cotton prices were raised 7 points at 7.86d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

There was active enquiry in the Alexandria market for Sakels which closed at a rise of 20 to 14 points. Ashmouni futures closed 6 points up with February 13.82.

U. S. CONSUMPTION.

The U. S. A. Mills' consumption for December was 414,000 bales which compares with 477,000 bales in November 1934, 348,000 bales in December 1933 and 440,000 bales in December 1932.

Despite good trade buying aggressive speculative liquidation on renewed fears over the "Gold Clause" and the continued appreciation in the dollar caused a further set-back. President Roosevelt's social security programme which he will submit to Congress to-morrow is regarded as one of the most important pieces of legislation in the sessions and this together with the outcome of the meeting of the inflation block to-day is being anxiously awaited.

ADVANCES FIND COTTON.

A Liverpool firm writes:—

"With declines checked by the operation of the Loan, and advances likely to find more cotton for sale, there is little inducement for speculative enterprise until a fresh development occurs. We recommend profit-taking on present levels and on all strong markets with a view to replacing on good reactions for moderate profits."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May Highest (10-5 a.m	12.58+.03
N. Y. May Lowest (1-18 p.m.)	12.33—.22
Liverpool May Highest (11-45 a.m.)	6.88+.05
Liverpool May Lowest (3-57 p.m.)	6.85+.02

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

London.—Market in gold wildly erratic on rumour United States gold clause decision being against the Government and that they might lower Dollar price for gold. It is generally considered—rumour lower Dollar gold price will prove ground-less.

New York.—Technical position strengthened by longs liquidating pending decision gold clause Have a very favourable opinion of the market in the long run.

New York.—Market declined on liquidation caused by weakness foreign Exchanges

New York.—Fears that Dollar will return to former value and depress commodities causing anxiety. It is very unlikely but it may be best to reduce long commitments on rallies.

Messrs Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:

New York.—Heavy liquidation due to gold fears plus action sterling.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Jan. 15.

March 1935	12.38—09
May 1935	12.43—12
July 1935	12.41—14
October 1935	12.29—12
December 1935	12.35—15
Middling Spot	12.55—10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Jan. 15.

January 1935	12.18—12
March 1935	12.35—14
May 1935	12.40—16
Middling Spot	12.56—13

NEW YORK.
New York, Jan 15.

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
March 1935	12.49
May 1935	12.56
July 1935	12.55
New York Noon Call—	
March 1935	12.43
May 1935	12.49
July 1935	....

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Jan. 15.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	16,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	10,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	6,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
London Jan 15.

	10-12 a.m Quotations.	To-day's Price.
January 1935	..	6.90+05
February 1935	..	6.89+02
March 1935	6.90	6.88+02
April 1935	..	6.86+02
May 1935	6.87	6.85+02
June 1935	..	6.83+02
July 1935	..	6.82+02
August 1935	..	6.78+02
September 1935	..	6.75+02
October 1935	..	6.71+02
November 1935	..	6.70+02
December 1935	..	6.69+02
January 1936	..	6.69+03
Middling Spot	..	7.17+06

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
London, Jan 15

SAKELLARIDIS—	
January 1935	8.74
March 1935	8.67
May 1935	8.68
July 1935	8.68
October 1935	8.54
November 1935	8.54
F.G.F. Spot	9.06

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Jan. 15.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, unchanged.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.

Interest Day to Day Loan, unchanged.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan, unchanged,

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET
New York, Jan. 15.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10-1/4

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Jan. 16.

Following a rise of 5d. in London gold prices, the local gold market ruled very steady to-day. Dollar-sterling cross rate in London closed at 4.84 while in New York it closed at 4.86 5/8. London-Paris exchange improved 75 points at 74.90. The local silver market was easy on long liquidation influenced by disturbing foreign news. Posh delivery opened to-day at Rs. 65/3 and declined to Rs. 65 while Fagan delivery was quoted at Rs. 67/2. In the gold market there was scattered liquidation which in the absence of any important buying depressed prices.

Later on prices in the local market were easy. In the afternoon dollar sterling rate was received 4.85 3/8 and London-Paris Exchange was 74.53. Long liquidation in the absence of any buying depressed both gold and silver prices as under:—

	Rs. a. p
Ready silver	64 13 0
Posh delivery	64 14 0
Maha delivery	65 4 0
Fagan delivery	67 0 0
Ready gold	35 1 0
Posh delivery	35 1 6
Maha delivery	35 2 6

INDIAN COTTON
London, Jan 15

BROACH —	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.89
Fine (Good Staple)	6.04
Superfine (Good Staple	6.19
C. P. OOMRA —	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.84
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.99
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	6.14
BENGAL —	
Good	3.88
Fine	3.98
Superfine	4.08
SCINDE —	
Good	3.98
Fine	4.08
Superfine	4.18

SEEDS.
London, Jan. 15.

Linseed, La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton Jan. sellers £9/8/9.

Linseed, Calcutta London C.I.F. ton Jan./Feb. sellers £11/18/9

Linseed Bombay London C.I.F. ton Jan./Feb. sellers £12/10/0.

Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/Cont.) C.I.F. ton, Jan./Feb. sellers £12/10/0.

Castorseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton Jan./Feb. sellers £12/5/0.

Cottonseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton. No offers.

LINSEED OIL.
London, Jan. 15.

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. e.a. sellers 19/6.

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt May/Aug. sellers 20/7-1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Jan. 15.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb 6 9/16 sellers.

LONDON SILVER.
London, Jan. 15

Silver—Market small business.

Spot	24-0/16
Forward	24-11/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, Jan. 15

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7/2/4.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Jan. 15

T. T. London on :—	
Berlin	12.27-1/2
Amsterdam	7.30-1/4
Brussels	21.10
Madrid	36.18
Milan	57.81
Berne	15.26-1/2
Paris	74.90
Prague	116.93
T. T. London on New York Closing rate	4.84

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Jan. 15.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, parcels Jan./Feb. sellers 21/0.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels, Jan./Feb. sellers 21/6.

Wheat, South Australian, parcels, Jan./Feb. sellers 23/3.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET
London, Jan. 15.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 O & F.

Calcutta per cwt. Unchanged

Bombay per cwt. „

Karachi per cwt. „

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Jan. 15

	£
Rupee Paper, 3 1/2 per cent.	72
Indian Stock, 3 per cent. 1948 or later	94-3/4
Indian Stock, 3 1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	99-3/4
Indian Stock, 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55	113 1/2
Consols, 2 1/2 per cent.	93
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent. 1961	112-1/8
War Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1952	109-3/8
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	121
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent	119
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	15 7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	139
National Bank of India	45-1/4
P. & O. Banking Corporation	10-3/4

LONDON METALS.
London, Jan 15

	£
Copper Brazlers	41 1/9
Yellow Metal	34-5/
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	12-3/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	12 3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool	230-3/4
E.O.B.	

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Jan. 15.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol
Amer. Forn. Power Com	4
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P	17
Electric Bond Common	6 3/4
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd.	31
Columbia Gas	7
American Tel. and Tel.	103
Western Union Teig.	30
Radio Corp	5
Chesapeake and Ohio	43
New York Central	18
Erie R. R.	10 1/2
Pennsylvania R. R.	22
Union Pacific R. R.	102
Great North Pfd	14
National Distillers	25
Hiram Walker	28
Amr. Tobacco B	81
Dupont de Nemours	93
Bendix Aviation	15
Radio B. Pfd	37
U. S. Rubber	14
Bethelehem Steel	30
United States Steel	36 3/4
American Smelting	35
Noranda Mines	31
Int. Nickel of Canada	22 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	10 1/2
Kennecott Copper	16
Cerro de Pasco Copper	40
International Harvester	38
Ford Motors of Canada "A"	30
General Motors	30 3/4
Packard Motor	5
General Electric	21
St. Oil of N. J.	41
Atlantic Refining	24
Socony	13 3/4
Plymouth Oil	8
American Radiator	15
Chase Bank	24 1/4
National City Bank	21 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	340
Celanese Corp. of Amr.	31
General Foods	33
National Dairy	16
United Light and Power	1 1/2
Canadian Pacific	13
N. Y. N. Haven and Hatfood 7 p.c. Pfd.	11

Weakness caused by break in Commodities, higher dollars and Pacific coast selling.

New York Call Rate 1

Anaconda 10 1/2

U. S. Steel 36 5/8

G. Motors 30 3/4

I. Nickel 22 3/4

City Bank 21 1/8

Chase Bank 24 1/4

Socony 13 3/4

N. Y. Central 18

W. U. Teleg 30

Total business:—1 1/2 million

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Jan. 16.

Ready Javas Rs. 13-3-6.

S. S. Nawab Rs. 3-9-3.

Shipment Jan. Rs. 3-9-6 nom.

Shipment Feb.-March Rs. 3-9-6

Shipment April-May Rs. 3-10.

Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 3-12.

Kesar Rs. 13-19.

Saraya Rs. 13-3.

Purtabpur Rs. 13-2.

African Rs. 13-4.

Java Spot F3.10

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Jan. 15

March	1.93+.03
May	1.95+.01
July	1.99+.04
September	2.03+.03

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan. 15.

May	0.91 —3c
July	0.86 3/8—3 3/8c
September	0.84 5/8—3 7/8c

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan. 15.

March	58 3/8—7/8d.
May	60 1/4—3/4d.
July	62 —1 1/4d.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED MAY .935 VAIDA

Bombay, Jan 16

The Bombay Grains and Seeds Association Ltd.

	Rs. a. p
9 a.m.	7 3 9
12 noon	7 3 9
2 p.m.	7 4 3
5 p.m.	7 3 0

CARDAMOM AUCTION PRICES

Kombai, Jan 16

The Secretary, Cardamom Krishigars Sangam has sent the following telegram:—

Kombai Cardamom market report, result of to-day's auctions, prices per thulam of 810 tolas weight ungarbled estate bulk Malabar Tharaipadam 22, Storepadams 23 to 25. Gandhipara Mysore 37/4. Seeds 28. Sold 350 thulams. Market firm.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Jan 16

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 39/2; Highest Rs. 39/10; Closing Rs. 38/9

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 46/6; Highest Rs. 46/11, Closing Rs. 45/9

Groundnut seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 47/5; Highest Rs. 47/9; Closing Rs. 46/9

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 28/6; Closing Rs. 28/6

Cottonseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 28/10; Highest Rs. 28/15; Closing Rs. 28/2.

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday, the 16th January 1935, tenders to the amount of £48,300,000 at 1s. 6 3/32d. were received and allotted approximately 2 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 23rd January 1935 on the same conditions as previously announced.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan 16.

Following a decline of 12 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 250/8 for Broach A/M. delivery. There was scattered selling which depressed prices to Rs. 240/4. It is reported that the Broach cotton crop has suffered serious damage owing to frost. There was some buying by Bazar operators and export houses and prices advanced to Rs. 241/12. Double option premium for February 21st settlement is Rs. 11/8 and outsiders are buying freely call options.

Liverpool market was easy at a decline of 8 points but later on was quoted 6 point lower. The local market was fairly steady with some buying by export houses. It is reported that owing Frost damage there will be scarcity of good cotton and we think short sales dangerous. The market closed today at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p
Broach A/M	240 12 0
Oomra D/J	224 0 0
Oomra March	223 0 0
Oomra May	224 0 0
Bengal D/J	158 0 0
Bengal March	159 0 0
Bengal May	160 4 0

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, Jan 16

	To-day	Total
Bengal D/J	750	36,400
Oomra D/J	nil	nil

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES
Bombay, Jan 16

	Extra Sprfine	Sup Fine	FG	Good
M G—				
Bengal U P	166	163	160	157
Panjab	166	163	160	157
Rajputana	166	163	160	157
Oomra No. 3	237	234	231	227
C P. No. 1	253	250	247	243
C P No. 2	244	241	238	234

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Jan. 16.

	Old	New.
Bengal Superfine		178
Bengal Fine		168
Bengal F.G.		163
Sindh-Punjab Fine		168
Sindh-Punjab F.G.		163
Wardha-Hingt		246/48
Nagpur Saver		248/50
Pundhurna		238
Yeotmal		238
Arvi		237
Ellichpur		235
Amraoti-Berar		232
Khamgaon		234/236
Mulkapur		230
Khandesh		228/30
Jalna/Sailu		228/30
Broach Fine	243	
Punjab American		286
Punjab American mix		271
Cambodia	306/311	
Compta	251/261	
Bagalkot	231	
Kampala	396	
Busoga	393	
Jinja	391	

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Jan 16.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	1,591	81,027	96,993
Central India	857	16,235	52,433
Barsi and Nagar	1,178	37,480	65,383
Hyderabad-Gnorani	102	10,815	18,545
Berar	1,938	88,959	130,911
Central Provinces	460	20,480	29,525
Total Oomras	6,126	254,996	393,730
Dholera	840	59,192	6,774
N.-W. Provinces	99	16,208	4,660
Rajputana	480	3,677	8,287
Sind-Punjab	3,786	120,505	52,662
Broach	...	8,387	16,328
Coompta & Dharwar	6	26,503	7,607
Westerns-Northerns	131	19,804	3,276
Cocoanada	...	105	...
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	...	26,164	5,106
Persian	...	2,182	493
American	...	5,700	17,986
Egyptian & African	244	83,169	46,276
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	4	24
Total	11,612	626,596	563,203

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 10th Jan.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.	Last year.
Europe	3,143	115,390	154,438
Japan & China	5,993	309,532	80,225
Coast Ports	...	8,000	7,192
Up-country by Rail	...	69,255	44,944
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	13,932	1,600
Total	9,136	516,109	288,394

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 15-1-35	3359000	5847000
Receipts yesterday 15-1-35	16000	28000
Exports to date 15-1-35	2713000	4584000
Stock at Ports 11-1-35	2975000	3951000
Stock at Interior Towns 11-1-35	849000	2130000
Stock at Liverpool 11-1-35	930000	985000
Visible Supply 11-1-35	6660000	8934000
Quantity in sight 11-1-35	6255000	9174000
Quantity out of Sight 11-1-35	4913000	6793000

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD

The following rates prevailed in the market on 16th day of January 1935.

Broach Fully Good Quality.
Vaidas

B(T.) April-May	1934-35
10-30	Rs. 241/8
12-30	Rs. 242/8
2-30	Rs. 242/12
4-30	Rs. 242/4

April-May
Highest Rs. 243
Lowest Rs. 241

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Jan. 15.

February	11.95
March	12.08 —.02
April	12.20

SMART RISE IN TATA STEEL SHARES

Bundi Shares Look Up In Expectation Of Bonus

HYDRO-ELECTRIC SHARES BETTER

Bombay, January 16.

The local Share Bazaar displayed cheerful tone with active buying. There was utter absence of offerings and prices kept on advancing. The general sentiment continues bullish and well-informed firms are constant buyers of Tata Steel Dfd. Shares which registered a sharp rise of Rs. 20.

BUNDI AND SHAHABADS UP.

Cement Section was also firm with a good demand for Bundi and Shahabad Shares. It is reported that a bonus of one share per every four or five shares. Buyers are confident about some form of bonus as they say that there can be no smoke without fire and there must be some truth behind the present buying.

GOKAK SHARES RISE.

Mill Shares did not show much activity and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. In this section there was some important buying for Gokak Shares which resulted in an unexpected rise of Rs. 10. Professional operators are not inclined to have much interest in this section as the future of the textile industry much depends upon the course of raw cotton prices.

HYDRO-ELECTRICS BETTER.

Hydro-Electric Shares fared well to-day with a general demand but price level being fairly high operators are cautious. Bellapur Sugar Shares were also steady with a moderate inquiry.

RISE IN STEEL SHARES.

Tata Steel Dfd. Shares closed at Rs. 536|14 and ordinary Shares improved to Rs. 118|12. Second Preference Shares changed hands at Rs. 171.

TEXTILE MILLS
Bombay, Jan. 16.

100	Ahm. Ad.	306 4
500	Bom. Cotton	55 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	927 8
250	Bradbury	108 12
100	Century	311 4
100	Central India	326 4
100	Colaba	150 0
100	Coorla	113 12
100	Crescent	7 4
50	Currim	5 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	397 8
	E. D. Sassoon	0-4-0
100	Finlay	125 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, Jan. 16

Bombay Dyeing 923, 922, 930, 927, 932 927

Century 310, 311

Central India 326, 327, 326

Colaba 148, 149, 150

Kohinoor 218, 220, 218, 220

Great 212, 216, 215

Simplex 101, 102, 101/14

Swadeshi 226, 227, 226, 225

Bundi 37/6, 37/12, 37/8, 37/10, 37/12

Indian Cement 385, 386, 385, 388, 384 388, 387

Tata Steel Dfd. 517, 525, 523, 527,525, 535, 531, 532, 535, 537/8

Tata Steel Ord 116/4, 117/4, 117, 119/4, 118/4, 118/12, 118, 119

Bombay Steam 318, 320, 319/6

Bombay Burma 398, 401, 398, 401, 400

Tata Hydro 177, 178

Andhra 1702, 1705, 1702, 1708/12

Tata Power 1532, 1540, 1538, 1541, 1538 1543/12

Tram Ord. 164/6, 165

100	Gokak	222 8
1000	Hindustan	1900 0
100	Indore	110 0
50	Kastoorchand	0 8
100	Khatau	92 8
100	Kohinoor	220 0
250	Laxmi	830 0
100	Madhavji	13 0
250	Madras United	65 0
1000	Morarji	1525 0
250	Model	80 0
50	Mysore	108 12
200	New Great	217 8
100	Oosmanshahi	70 0
100	Phoenix	131 4
25	Sassoon Silk	39 0
1000	Sholapur	2750 0
50	Simplex	101 14
100	Swadeshi	225 0
100	Swan	71 4
25	Tata	12 8
500	Vishnu	1575 0
1000	Western	1035 0

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	107 0
25-50	Central	38 4
500	Imp.	1655 0
125-500	Imp. Contry.	417 8
50-100	India	123 0
5	Union	5-15-0

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	37 14
70	Gwalior	127 8
250	Indian	387 8
40	Katni Def.	1280 0
100	Katni Ord.	370
75	Okha	212 8
10	Punjab	28 6
100	Shahabad	378 12
70	United	69 0

INSURANCE

15-100	Jupiter	14 4
15-75	New India	46 8
200	Oriental	4510 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 15

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	165 10
1000	Andhra Valley	1708 12
10	Ajmer	10 8
50	Bombay Tram	165 0
100	Bom. Suburban	165 0
10	Broach	11 8
100	Karachi	213 12
100	Poona	195 0
100	Surat	173 12
100	Tata Hydro	178 2
1000	Tata Power	1543 12

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Pratij	862 8
100	Ahm. Patty	122 8
100	C. Province	87 8
100	Dhond Baramati	87 0
100	Gujrat	75 0
100	Mandra Bhon	93 0
100	Pachora Jamner	91 0
100	Sara Surajgunge	95 0
500	Tapty Valley	781 4

MININGS

10	Shivrajpur	41 12
30	Tata Steel Def.	537 8
75	Tata Steel Ord.	119 0

MISCELLANEOUS

100	Alcock	216 4
50	Belapur Sugar	268 12
250	Bombay Steam	319 6
125	Bombay Burma X D	401 4
15	Bombay Contry.	131 14
		4 0 6
8sh	Bri. B. Petrol	117 0
5c	Bombay Telephone	153 12
100	Ind. Bleaching	570 0
100	Ind. Radio Def.	511 4
100	Ind. Radio Ordy.	582 8
1000	Port Canning	14 13
15	Scindia	91 4
30	Tata Construction	21 12
25	Tata Oil	

PREFERENCE.

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1355 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	285 0
7	p.c. Bombay Tram	82 0
5	p.c. Central India	520 0
7	p.c. Katni 1st	133 12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	151 4
7½	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	137 8
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1421 4
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	180 0
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	171 4
5½	p.c. Tata Mill	17 8
7	p.c. Vishnu	655 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT
Bombay, Jan. 16.

3 1/2	per cent G P N Sett 97/13/6
3 1/2	per cent G P N Cash 97/15
4	per cent 1960/70 Sett 110/8
4	per cent 1960/70 Cash 110/8
5	per cent 1945/55 Sett 119/2
5	per cent 1945/55 Cash 119/2

TAX FREES

4	per cent 1953/63 Mysore 110/8
5	per cent 1955 Mysore 120
5 1/2	per cent 1938 Mysore 111/8
6 1/2	per cent 1935 B D L 103/5

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. (CASH.)

3	per cent 1941 Cash 101
3 1/2	per cent 1947/50 102/2
4	per cent 1943 106
4 1/2	per cent 1955/60 117
5	per cent 1939/55 107/12
5	per cent 1940-43 109
5	per cent 1935 101/5
5 1/2	per cent 1938-40 108/12
6 1/2	per cent 1935 T B 102/8

(CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4	per cent B P T 1974 104/12
4	per cent M Deb 1974 104/4
5	per cent M Deb 1959 116
6	per cent M Deb 1954 127/4
6	per cent K P T 1956 127/4
6 1/2	per cent B I T 1937 108

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 97/12 and declined to Rs. 97/10/6 on scattered liquidation. Next settlement due February 1st in which business commenced to-day was quoted 3/4 anna higher

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Jan. 15

3 p.c.	Indian Sterling Loan 94 3/4
3 1/2 p.c.	Indian Sterling Loan 99 3/4
4 p.c.	Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 110 1/2
4 1/2 p.c.	Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 115 1/2
4 1/2 p.c.	Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 118
5 p.c.	Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 116 3/4
5 1/2 p.c.	Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38 106
6 p.c.	Indian Sterling Loan 1935/37 103 3/4
3 1/2 p.c.	Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 105 3/4

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JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd. has its Head Office in Fort. Bombay.
J11

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

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Halide Edib Tells Story Of Conflict Of East & West

LESSONS FROM TURKISH HISTORY

Famous Revolutionist Traces Growth Of & Contrasts Two Civilizations

Madame Halide Edib delivered the first of her series of lectures on "The Conflict of the East and the West in Turkey" at the Jamia Millia, Delhi on Tuesday. The following is the first instaiment of the lecture:—

The subject of the eight lectures which the Jamia Millia Islamia has asked me to deliver here is the conflict of East and West. That we are going to study it throughout Turkish History is primarily due to the incidental birth and life-experience of the speaker. As far as our purpose is concerned, this is a fortunate incident. For, although this conflict could be studied in any part of the world, in the history of any and every nation, still nowhere is it so salient and clear in some of its phases as in Turkish history, past or present. The reasons are:

(1) Both the Imperial Turkey of old and the present Republican Turkey are placed where the East and West meet geographically, namely, the Near East.

(2) That particular area bred typically Eastern and Western nations and civilisations.

(3) That area was the contending ground of all philosophical, cultural, political ideas and ideologies and human forces. Therefore, Turkey is an ideal cross-section of the human world, the very best laboratory in which a student of history can make his researches on the conflict of East and West.

ALL NATIONS OF ONE RACE

What is East and what is West? "All Nations are of one race," says the Koran. It is true, for the anatomy of man is the same all over the world. Physically man is merely the highest species, the very last word in the biological ladder of animals. Neither does the immaterial or the invisible part of him, that is his mind or soul, differ in any fundamental way. Everywhere his mind works differently from that of an animal in a lesser or greater degree. It is evident that he is a part of the invisible creative energy which controls our Universe. He is a child of the Thinking Universe, of God, as well as a child of the animal. That there is a difference in his colour, features, language, civilisation and behaviour in different parts of the world, is only due to climatic influences, to specific struggles, to environment as well as to historical impact.

TWO DOMINANT PRINCIPLES

Let us take first Egypt, Assyria, Babylonia and Ancient Persia as types of old civilisations, for they were either within or on the borders of the Near East. Further they have a telling influence on the later civilisations in the same area. Externally the thing that catches the eye is their dazzling splendour. The facade and the frame are of unsurpassed magnificence. Those civilisations have produced three out of the seven wonders of the world. The second impression is that all this grandeur is meant for the pleasure and use of the Monarch. So colossal are the rulers of the Old East that they hide from view the millions they have ruled. The masses are there to produce the capital and labour to erect those magnificent monuments for the use of the few. They are mere puppets. The term individual or nation would have no significance there. 'Stability and the happiness of the few' are the two dominant principles of these civilisations.

CRADLE OF LIVING RELIGIONS.

But the moment one tries to get a glimpse of the individual in the East behind such a facade and under such unmitigated despotism, one is agreeably surprised. The individual of the East is the possessor of a marked and unique personality. More so than the individual of the West. How has he managed it? Simply by detaching his mind from the material and worldly realities. The hand of the monarch may strike and kill him as suddenly and without apparent reason as the lightning in the fields. But he thinks of it when he has to face it. The State is in the nature of Fate to him. He can never alter it. Hence very few or no attempts to rise and demand a voice in the workings and Will of the State and Ruler. This sort of mind naturally turns to its inner self, to its soul. The body of such a man is not his own, the good things of the earth are not for him. Hence the spiritual values are the only values. It is no mere coincidence that the East, in which ninety-nine per cent are the owners of this sort of mind, has been the cradle of all living religions.

THE POLITE MAN OF THE WORLD.

The next most important thing for the man of the East is his relation to his neighbours. Hence behaviour has a great significance. He is the polite man of the world. His goal is inner quietitude in life. All that ensures peace and avoids change in fanatically observed by him. All this naturally gives him an exaggerated attachment to tradition. Anything which is a departure from tradition is hateful to him, even that which may ease is drudgery in life. In some Chinese town men still water the streets with little pails of water, all Eastern peasants prefer the traditional plough to tractors to till the ground. Owing to this attitude of mind, even the contrast between the dire misery of the greatest number and the unashamed glitter of wealth and plenty of the few caused next to no popular upheavals of an economic kind.

ALL IS NOT RIGHT IN EAST.

Those who are in love with the Eastern mind affirm that the man of the East possesses the only worthwhile values of life. They say that the man of the East is only concerned with the true essence of life. There is no doubt that the spiritual values are more worthwhile and more satisfying But is this judgment entirely and wholly right? It would be, if men were merely disembodied spirits. Man being a combination of matter and spirit, this sole emphasis on the spirit has produced disastrous results in the long run. The utter discarding of material values has made of man a subject for exploitation, first by his own rulers, later by the more materialist West. The East existed only for the sake of procuring cheap labour, riches and markets to the world. In such a case we must admit that all is not right in the East. Reduced to its simplest expression we may be permitted to say that the supreme ill of which the East is suffering is due to a lack of proportion between the material and spiritual nature of man.

CONCEPTION OF LAW

Now for the West. No golden facade of monarchs and monuments hide the early West from view. It has produced none of the seven wonders of the world. Both the men and the civilisation of the West are late arrivals.

The religion of the West came to it from the East; its philosophy and science from ancient Greece; its ideas of Government and the externals of its civilisation came from Rome. Rome was the first expression of Western civilisation .Men of the West built it and built it first on the European continent. Though Rome did not possess a single original idea, it managed to synthetise existing ideas and made a brand new civilisation.

The first great innovation of Rome was its conception of law. In the East the law was God-made or made by the ruler. In Rome it was man-made, further made by the consent of the governed. In practice this did not mean much always. But it created a new conception of life. The individual never had that awe of law to the degree of conception of life. The individual never had that awe of law to the degree of considering it as immutable as Fate. He never detached his mind from Society and State. He struggled constantly to have more and more of a say in it.

Any man with such a mind naturally cannot immure himself within his soul. His mind is intensely concentrated on the material part of its being and that which it sees around it. What he can see and hold has a greater value than what he cannot see His values except for short periods, and in the case of exceptional individuals are material. Contemplation is an empty word, strife and doing is the essence of life for him.

CHRISTIANITY WAS ALTERED IN THE WEST

Christianity as a religion was expected to moderate and spiritualise the excessive materialism which the West inherited from pagan Rome. But Western Christianity had little in common with the teachings of Christ. It did spiritualise and unify the West for a time under one name. But

(Continued on page 4).

SIR C. V. RAMAN'S AMBITION

Plans To Erect Big Observatory At Institute Of Sciences

BANGALORE, Jan. 16.

A most up-to-date Observatory having the biggest telescopes in the tropics, is the ambition that Sir C. V. Raman is trying to work out at the Indian Institute of Sciences, Bangalore.

In the course of talk with a "United Press" representative, Sir C. V. Raman revealed his scheme, and it will not be too long before it will be heard more about the scheme.

Sir C. V. Raman is trying to make the Indian Institute of Science as independent of its needs as possible.

For instance, the Institute will be made, in the course of a few months, entirely independent of the Bangalore City Water Supply.

The distinguished scientist told the "United Press" that an experiment in this direction has already begun in that six tube wells have been erected and the needs of the spacious lawns of the Institute to look ever-green are being adequately met with.

It is proposed to erect some more tube wells to regulate water supply for the Institute.

According to Sir C. V. Raman, the water which is got from the tube wells is more healthy and cheaper than that supplied by the Bangalore City Water Works.—United Press.

Mr. Manu Subedar who has been elected President of the Indian Merchants Chamber for the current year.

POLICE HUNT FOR ABSCONDER

"Wanted" For Slaying Of Two Men In Meerut District

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 16.

Police are searching for one Poti an absconder wanted in a dacoity case, who according to a Meerut Report is alleged to have killed two men with a shot gun, gave chase to a Magistrate and spared his life after wounding him.

This incident took place at Daula in Meerut District. Where on news of the whereabouts of the absconder being received, a party went out to capture him and in the chase Poti killed two men.

Thinking that Thakur Mahabir Singh, Honorary Magistrate had planned his arrest Poti then called at the magistrate's house and shot at him wounding him. Poti and his gang disappeared before the police arrived.—A. P.

ECONOMIC DISTRESS IN FRONTIER

Governor's Assurance To Afridi Deputation

PESHAWAR, Jan. 14.

It is understood that for some time past various Afridi representatives have been approaching the Local Government with stories of their economic distress, urging that Government should assist them to get rid of their isolation through improved communications.

Accordingly, at a jirga held at Peshawar on 11th January, it is understood, the Governor informed the Afridis that he would welcome the opportunity of discussing with them measures for bringing about closer friendship between Government and themselves and for assisting them to improve their economic resources.

As a result of subsequent discussions, all Afridi sections with the exception of Bazaar Zakhakhel who are further considering their position are reliably reported to have submitted petitions requesting Government to construct roads in Afridi territory and to assist in the economic reconstruction of their country.—A.P.

PLEADER MOBBED

Badly Beaten By Infuriated Crowd

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 15.

Considerable sensation prevailed in the town over the news of a local pleader being assaulted by an infuriated mob.

It appears that while the pleader was proceeding to Court this morning, he was pulled down from his tonga and was badly beaten by "gundas."

The police are investigating the matter.—United Press.

V. I. EXHIBITIONS IN SIND

Ex-Mayor To Perform Opening At Gadro

KARACHI, Jan. 15.

It is understood arrangements are being made for the holding of five Village Industries Exhibitions in three of the districts of Sind in the months of February and March under the auspices of the All-India Village Industries Association. Mr. Jamshed Mehta, ex-Mayor of Karachi will open the exhibition at Gadro about the middle of March.—A. P. Special.

MALARIA TAKES HEAVY TOLL

Establishment Of Red Cross Society At Ceylon Contemplated

COLOMBO, Jan. 16.

Pitiful stories of distress from the malaria-stricken districts continue to be reported daily.

Kegalla District still remains the worst affected district. The death rate is very heavy there and hospitals are crowded with patients.

A tragic story is reported from Kegalla of a man who had lost two sons, both of whom succumbed to malaria. The man committed suicide by throwing himself in front of a moving train.

The Medical authorities are at the moment considering the desirability of forming a Red Cross Society in Ceylon as a result of a Conversation they had with Dr. Hormusji Mehta, a representative of the Indian Red Cross Society who arrived here a few days ago. —United Press.

INTERVIEW WITH "FRONTIER GANDHI"

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 16.

In reply to a request by Dr. Khan Saheb for permission to interview his brother, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan in the Sabarmathi Jail, the Superintendent of the Jail has informed him (Dr. Khan Saheb) that his request has been communicated to the Inspector General of Prisons.—A. P.

HUSBAND & WIFE FINED FOR TALKING

TANGAIL, Jan. 16.

Bhubaneswar Banerjee and Deven Chakraverty have been fined Rs. 50 each for having talked with each other while in the police lock-up, thereby violating the restraint order passed on them under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act.—United Press.

PRINCES AND J. P. C. REPORT

NEW DELHI, Jan. 16.

The Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes, which has been discussing the report of the Ministers' Conference on the Joint Parliamentary Committee's report held in Bombay in the middle of December, concluded its deliberations this afternoon. It is too early to anticipate their final decision or the terms of the resolution which will be formulated at the forthcoming session of the Chamber of Princes.

D.L.B. OFFICE BURGLED

KARACHI, Jan. 15.

News has been received that the offices of the Larkana District Local Board w scene of the burglary. It is stated that the thieves scalling the wall entered the office-premises, removed heavy iron safe, containing important official documents, payment receipts and cash amounting to several hundred rupees.—A. P.

Official Enquiry Into Jubbulpore Municipal Irregularities

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 16.

Following receipt of a complaint about the alleged irregularities in Jubbulpore Municipality's voters' list, it is understood the Commissioner has instructed one official to enquire into the matter and submit report.—United Press

18 Alleged Dacoits Arrested

PATNA, Jan. 15.

Dangerous weapons, gold and silver ornaments have been seized in the course of a search of twenty houses in certain villages in Champaran District in connection with dacoities

Eighteen arrests have been made in this connection.—A.P. Special

"Pure Invention And Utterly False"

VELINKAR ON J. P. PETIT'S EVIDENCE

Defence Counsel Attacks Prosecution Witnesses

"My learned friend thinks we are all children" said Mr. Velinker when he was interrupted by Mr. Coltman, when addressing the Court on Wednesday.

Mr. Coltman retorted "I don't think so at all.

The Magistrate: We are not concerned with Mr. Coltman's thoughts, so long as he does not speak them out. (Laughter).

Mr. Velinker: "He is entitled to think what he likes, but let him keep his thoughts to himself instead of making a running comment while I am addressing."

Counsel submitted during the course of his address that the letter written by Mrs. Goolbai Petit to Mrs. Dinbai on April 18, 1928, clearly set down the ornaments which were given and gifted to Mrs. Dinbai.

This letter was attested by Mr. H. K. Colah and was not fabricated to cheat the Revenue. In this list was mentioned the pair of earrings which was taken by Dinbai to the Central Bank on March 19, 1929, said Counsel, who proceeded to comment on Mr. Jehangir Petit's evidence.

Mrs. Gulbai's Gift To Daughter

When Mr. I. S. Haji, Additional Presidency Magistrate, resumed the further hearing of the "Petit case" on Wednesday, Mr. S. G. Velinker Counsel for Mrs. Goolbai Petit addressed the Court in reference to the Will and codicil made by Mrs. Goolbai Petit on October 28, 1928.

Counsel stated that on April 18, 1928, Mrs. Goolbai Petit wrote a letter to Mrs. Dinbai Petit in which she acknowledged having given of some gifted ornaments of her to Mrs. Dinbai and further directing that if any of those ornaments were found in her safe—those should be handed over to Mrs. Dinbai, as they had been entrusted to Mrs. Goolbai merely for safe custody Counsel submitted this letter was written to prevent any dispute that might arise after the death of Mrs. Goolbai as to the division of her assets and the preamble to the letter contained the reasons for writing this letter.

There was a list attached to that letter in which all the ornaments given and gifted to Mrs. Dinbai as well as a second list of ornaments which belonged to Mrs. Dinbai personally. These documents were attested by Mr. H. K. Colah, the family solicitor and there was no dispute as to their genuineness nor was there any suggestion that this letter and the lists were fabricated documents.

The prosecution had suggested and urged that these documents were prepared to cheat the Revenue.

"Letter Was Genuine."

Mr. Velinker submitted that the prosecution had the opportunity of questioning Mr. Colah on this point but had not done so, because they knew that the letter was quite genuine. The prosecution suggestion was therefore merely to prejudice the Court and not seriously intended as an argument against its contents or accuracy.

In this list among other things there was mentioned a pair of ear-rings set with diamonds, described as a "Lula". Mr. Dwarkadas had stated that a "Lula" was also described as "Goshwallas". Therefore counsel argued there being no doubt that the letter had been properly executed and attested in April 1928, that in the list attached to it, a pair of ear-rings known as a "Lula" or "Goshwallas" was mentioned.

"Mere Conjecture."

Counsel submitted that the argument of the prosecution was "mere conjecture", mere surmise and at best a probability based on the suggestion of Mrs. Goolbai Petit wanted to save probate duty."

Four months after this letter was written to Mrs. Dinbai, a Will was prepared by Mrs. Goolbai in the office of Mr. Colah revoking the Will and codicils of the previous Will. This was on October 18, 1928.

Evidence of "No Value."

Proceeding Mr. Velinkar stated the prosecution had tried to make capital out of the non-production of this Will by Mr. Colah without the consent of his client. It had been urged that if there was such a Will in existence it should have been produced. Counsel submitted, that Mr. Colah had not produced the copy or draft of the Will because it would be a breach of privilege to have done so. Moreover, no value could be attached to such evidence, which would be secondary evidence.

Continuing, Counsel stated that the prosecution had also suggested that if Mrs. Goolbai had "given and gifted all her jewellery" to Mrs. Dinbai, from where did she get the jewels which she offered and pledged to the Provident Investment Co.? The defence answer was that nowhere has it been said or stated that Mrs. Goolbai had gifted and given away "all" her jewels.

The directions in the Will as to what was to be done with the residue of the ornaments. Counsel submitted had been construed by the prosecution as in a civil action, to mean that the residue had already been gifted and given away.

Counsel then read the clause and emphasised the words which indicated, that after the return of jewels which belonged to Mrs. Dinbai and Mr. Pheroshah Petit, the executors should divide the residue in equal shares as directed.

The Will did not purport to be a document which gave or gifted anything. It was merely a document which contain directions as to what was to be done with the assets of a person after his death.

"Jewells Belonged To Goolbai."

Mr. Velinker submitted, there was no justification or legal proof for surmising that the jewels which Mrs. Goolbai took to the Provident Investment Co., on November 21, 1929 did not belong to her. On the other hand, Counsel contended, he had established that the jewels belonged to Goolbai.

"Remarkable Memory."

Proceeding to draw a comparison between Mr. Mathuradas Vasanji and Mr. Dwarkadas, Counsel characterised the evidence of the former as that of an honest man, since he only said the jewels he saw at the Central Bank were similar to those contained on the list. The only thing that could be said about it is, that Mr. Vassanji has a remarkable memory.

On the other hand, Mr. Dwarkadas says after a lapse of five years that the jewels contained in the list were identical with those had seen at the Chatteau Petit.

"No man in the world can say that what he saw five years ago, is exactly identical of what he saw 5 years hence. If he says so, he has the falsehood branded on

(Continued on page 4.)

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